IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,120.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
4th Nov.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
18th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
2nd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
15th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
29th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
12th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
12th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
7th May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
7th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
7th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—
The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—
Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in FIRST CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	891 or 742-8
LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SAILINGS, 1913-14.
MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of York ..... A & C	7810	....	3rd Dec.
Trafford Hall ..... A	8321	....	27th Dec.
City of Roma ..... A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta . A & C	7630*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall ..... A	8321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	8531	....	25th Mar
City of Paris ..... A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi .... A & C	5566	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore .... A & C	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May

*Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
†Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry First and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
The A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The fares advertised include Free passage by the S. S. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.
Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
THALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks
Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra....1,695 Thurs. 27th Nov. 9 a. m. † C M.
Dwarka.....1,195 Friday 28th Nov. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Lhasa.....2,181 Mon. 1st Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly)
S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 27th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Tuesday the 25th November, calling at, Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th Nov.
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 8th Jan.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th November, 1913.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilhling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14.
A Steamer			1st Feb. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	20th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	20th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Ciumak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.
SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to rout on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.
SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E, Tarabocchia	6th Decr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co, 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
Pracsident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	6th Jan. 1914
Pracsident	3310	Schutt	21st Jan. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.
*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.
For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.
Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE, FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.
G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co, SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application
A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE
DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY
can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening, to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can though a tyro be confident that 100 per cent. of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy dark room.
You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior Camera?
All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.
The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.
It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films; and above all the results are always good.
They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANSCHUTZ CAMERA.
It is the Camera for the Amature, it is the Camera for the Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.
We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" by 2½ to 8½" by 6½.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
AGENTS FOR:—GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS
MONGINI BROTHERS
are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.
No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.
SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of DHUNJIBHAI HORMUSJI KHAMBATTA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming any debt or liability affecting the estate of the abovenamed Dhunjibhai Hormusji Khambatta, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of December, 1912, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were on the 17th day of November, 1913, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to NAWAZBAI, widow of the deceased, are here by required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of her Attorneys, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the decease or having any property of the said deceased in their possession are hereby required to pay the amounts of such debts or make over such property to the said administratrix forthwith.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1913.

M. P. DADACHANJI,
for Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for BRASS and COPPER INGOTS" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway, at his office at Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1913, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 25 tons Brass Scrap Ingots and 50 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots.

Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which Tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 20th November, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OIL" are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of high grade Summer Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments and 1,000 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 6 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1914. The first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the last instalment by the 1st of August and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the 1st day of October, 1914.

Tenders must reach the Agent, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to present.

The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specifications:—

SUMMER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test	Over 380° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity (Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit	30 to 50 Secs.
Cold test setting point	10° to 14° Fahrenheit

WINTER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test	Over 380° Fahrenheit
Viscosity (Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit	200 to 700 Secs
Cold test setting point	20° to 22° Fah

Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy which amount must be remitted with application for tenders No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes, must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Mineral Axle Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. They should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 19th November, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

SCOTSMEN desiring to attend the St. Andrew's Dinner, to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the 29th of November, should please send in their names to the Undersigned before Thursday, the 27th inst.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL, (P. Chrystal & Co.)
C. BOWES LYON, (Turner Hoar & Co.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 651 of 1913.

Re TRICUMDAS PREMJI THAKAR and HARIDAS PRAGJI, both of Bombay, Hindus, till recently carrying on business at Mandvi in Bombay and elsewhere, under the name and style of Tricumdas Mulji, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed TRICUMDAS PREMJI THAKAR and HARIDAS PRAGJI, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 24th day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 24th Nov., 1913.

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

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Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

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THE FILM OF THE YEAR.
GERMINAL
The Epic of the Workman.
GERMINAL
Zola's powerful masterpiece.
GERMINAL
In eight parts.
First four parts this week.
GERMINAL
is a name to conjure with.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, etc., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 3. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 2 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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4½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT 25th
And Four Following Nights
AT 9-30.
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT:—
LEO. JAN, MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY TRIO BACHE.
MAUD ALLAN
(a) Erotic Lyric Pieces.....Grieg.
(b) Little Birds .....Grieg.
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(d) Moment Musical .....Grieg.
MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY
(a) Vita .....Popper.
(b) Am Springbrunnen .....Davidoff.
MAUD ALLAN
Peer Gynt Suite.....Grieg.
INTERVAL.
JAN CHERNIAVSKY
Rigoletto .....Verdi-Liszt.
LEO CHERNIAVSKY
(a) Ave Maria .....Schubert
(b) Spanish Dance .....Sarasate.
MAUD ALLAN
(a) Nocturne F. Sharp o p. 15.....Chopin.
(b) Two Studies .....Chopin.
(1) C. Minor o p 10 (A Soul in Bandage)
(2) G. Flat o p 10.
NOTICE:—The audience is requested to be seated at 9-30 punctually, as there can be no admission to the theatre during the items.
Doors open at 8-45 o'clock.
PRICES:—Private Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
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BOX PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE:—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the directions of Fort and Byculla to wait at Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.
Theatre Management will try their best to procure Victorias for the Audience at the close of the performance.

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THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
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FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
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Last Year's Business, Rs. 85,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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The clever Vitagraph Comedienne Bunny in his impersonation of Mr. Pickwick.
Every scene is staged in the exact spot described by Dickens. Costumes and make-up are all founded on Cruickshank's cartoons.
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7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
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WANTED, for MARRIED COU BOARD and RESIDE Colaba preferred. Terms must moderate. Two rooms with bath attached without board would Apply—
DHUN BUILDING, North Side (Top Floo Merewether Road, Apollo Bund

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WANTED, a European or Eu Lady SHORTHAND TY applicants must give particulars of pay, age, etc., otherwise applicati not be entertained. Apply box N care of this Paper.

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WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD H TONE PROCESS and BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full culars and salary required to MANA "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY takes to GIVE LESSONS in lish and Music. Fully qualified. moderate. Apply Box No. 955, "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTT with Furniture, at Matheran both cold and hot seasons or e Apply to—
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For insertions in the amusement Columns... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fugiala 1929 tons Captain H. W. Bamber which arrived here on Saturday from Basreh November 10, via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 5 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

The same Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. D. Burbridge, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Basreh, November 15, via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 30 horses and 63 passengers.

The steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons Captain C. E. Hodgson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya November 2 via Coast Ports with a cargo of sugar and general.

The steamer Sildra 2297 tons, Captain E. Bryn arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta November 1 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Heim 758 tons Captain Arikson arrived here on Monday from Bangkok November 7 with a cargo of timber.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer India 4198 tons Captain C. C. Talbot R N R, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai November 4 via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hallamshire 2856 tons Captain F. B. True sailed on Monday for Manchester with a cargo of manganese ore.

The Hansa Line steamer.—Hohenfels 3407 tons Captain K. Schivarz sailed on Monday for Antwerp and Hamburg with a general cargo.

The steamer Blake 2396 tons Captain J. Hill sailed on Monday for Calcutta with Ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus ....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin Comdr E J Headla ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...Hamilton ..R I M

IN STREAM.

Heim.....758 Arikson...F F Campbell and Co
Ismaila.....3381 Hodgson .....M M and Co
India .....4198 Talbot.....P and O Co
Putiala..... 1929 Bamber .....B M and Co
Sildra... .....2097 Bryn..... .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 24.

Archibster.....2820 Gantar...W & A G & Co
Barjora.....1908 Cammack..... M M Co
Dumra.....762 Burbridge..... M M Co
Gowanburn.....Wyse .....W and A G and Co
Glenclunv.....3067 Taylor .....T M and Co
Hoseineo .....964 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co.
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah ..Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kansler .....1865 Smith Jeddah...W M K
Ki of the Thistle...4236 Baker .....T M Co
Linga .....954 Manley..... .....M M Co
Mantua.....5946 Vibert...London...P & O Co
Ocean.....2060 Christiansen ...Bo S and Co
Persia.....3779 Sard ...Trieste ..A L S N Co
Putiala ..... 1925 Bamber..... M M and Co
Rysbergen .....2806 Furgen..... .....A Yule Co
Sultan Von Koetie ...1113 Battema .....
W and A G and Co
Strathavan...2830 Davies...W and A G and Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....A Yule Co
Salsette.....2391 Vine.....Aden....P & O Co
Umballa .....3426 ..... M M & Co
Uganda .....3408 Archdeacon .....M M Co
Ulina .....3466 Hill..... M M & Co
Governo s.....176 Lewis ... ..A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 24.

PRINCESS DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt s.	Dest.	Data.	Agents.
A Culna	3363	Facqu harson	Antwerp	3-12	M M and Co
B Chantala	3103	Ph illips		25-11	M M and Co
C and E Arcadia	4172	Barcham	Aden	6-12	P and O Co
D & E Ostmark	2006	Peter	Hamburg		W and A G and Co
F Tullochmoor	2251	Williams	N F	28-11	
G Sardar	1286	Weeks	Basreh etc	25-11	H S Shu
H Pentakota	2209	Stewart			M M and Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Muragumo	Kobe	30-11	O S Kaisha
M Kirkdale	3049	Gibson	Dunkirk		W and A & C G
O Inverness	2410	Venus			W and A G and Co
P Intombe	2504	Jockinan			T M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Spitzfels	3643	Kippenberger	Calcutta	25-11	W and A G Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson			W & A G Co
3 Hohenfels	3458	Lemers	Hamburg	24-11	W and A G & Co
4 Crew Hall	1691	Davies	Marmugoa	27-11	K N Co
5 Amalia	2841	Wilson			W & A G & Co
6 Clan Gordon	2285	Walker	Antwerp	6-12	J F and Co
7 Kybfels	3159	Friesing	New York		W & A G & C.
8 Gablons	4795	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9 Scharzfels	3643	Kuppener	Hamburg		W and A G & Co
10 and 11 Neidnfels	3381	Heskil	Hamburg	2-12	W & A G & Co
14 Dumra	762	Burbridge	Basreh	27-11	M M and Co
15 Ekbatana	2888	Krieger		1-12	Antwerp W & A G and Co

H W P D

Pomani	552	Dawood	M'goa	26-11	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'ngar	26-11	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Cuthbush	K'chi	24-11	M M Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Patiala	Bamber	Basreh, Nov 10
	Dumra	Burbridge	Basreh Nov 15
23	Ismaila	Hodgson	S'baya Nov 12
	Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta Nov 15
	India	Talbot	S'ghai Nov 4
24	Heim	Arikson	S'kok Nov 7

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
24	Lhasa	Cuthbush	Karachi etc
	Hallamshire	True	Manchester
	Hohenfels	Shwarz	Antwerp
	Blake	Hill	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf ports.
" Heim for Bangkok

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer "Devanha" left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia Homeward bound arrived at Suez early morning on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 26 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co ; 26 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, R M Kooka ; 105 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 130 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 1,280 cwts linseed oil cakes, the New Moffussil Co ; 1,150 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co ; 500 cwts feuneiseed, 210 cwts nigerseed, Baur and Kraus ; 650 cwts oil cake, S Pestonji and Co ; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 200 cwts mustardseed, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,893 cwts rapeseed, 797 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, 2,600 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—305 cwts stores of hidrs, 130 cwts ends of hlds, 121 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1 bundle carpet, Allen Bros ; 12 bales goat skins, H A Oomer and Sons ; 15 bales cow hides, 25 bales goat skins, R M Kooka ; 44 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 80 cwts fishmaws, E Mahomed ; 64 cwts fishmaws, 20 cwts bees wax, S Megji ; 6 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 5 packages carpets woollen, King King and Co ; 103 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 38 bales cow hides, 31 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 bales goat skins, A and E H Mohamad ; 17 bundles coir mats, D J Bhumgara.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mantua s—5 cwts provision, Varjlal and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkdale s—320 cwts bone meal, J Livingston and Co.

Anatolia s—110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha.

Strathanon s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 650 tons manganese ore, C I M and Co; 250 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 6,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathanon s—110 bales cotton, I A Begbie and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 12,884 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Hohenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kybfels s—62 cwts buffalo pickers, 75 bales gunny wrapper, Solomon Bros ; 75 cwts olibanum, P Jethbhai.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablony s—62 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 250 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co ; 330 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co ; 150 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer ; 2,090 cwts jingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablony s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, W Pawri and Co.

FOR VATHY.

Persia s—2 bales cotton, G Zerbos.

FOR GENOA.

In Tombi s—532 bales cotton, Ralli Bror.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—48 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 105 cwts kang, 105 cwts nigerseed, P Assoo.

Chantala s—2,105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Culna s—1,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co ; 500 tons maganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 1,500 tons maganese ore, S Sydicate.

Hohenfels s—10 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

Neidenfels s—350 cwts cashewnuts, 102 cwts apricotseed, R Givandas and Co; 20 bales cowhides, Thos cock and Son; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton fly, Pulse and Co; 105 cwts kang 105 cwts nigerseeds, P Assoo; 7,767 mowraseeds, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 3,600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales otton, N M K Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 250 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranle and Co. 100 bales cotton, H Gokuldas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—250 bales cotton, H Nensy and Co; 200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 946 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru s—597 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YAKKICHI.

Penang Maru s—317 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 383 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist C Ebrahim and Co; 382 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 41 cwts shark fins, A A Fazli.

Himalaya s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—500 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 24.

Steamer Persia from Kobe, Agents A L S N Co.—283 bags rice, 1 case paper, 160 bundles sandal wood, 2,864 pieces scantlings, 4,604 pieces planks, 1,822 pieces scora.

Steamer India, from Shangai, Agents P and O S N Co.—31 cases pepper mint crystals, 450 cases cassia, 232 cases camphor, 1 bundle raisins, 2 cases beans, 97 cases 11 boxes glass bangles, 98 bundles dry ginger, 8 cases paper, 1 case perfumery, 2 cases vermelion, 261 cases provisions, 160 cases preserve, 10 cases cassia oil, 25 bags corton seeds, 872 bags sago flour, 32 bundles gunny-bags, 58 cases gum benjamin 480 bags betel nuts, 11 bags nut megs, 15 bags pepper, 3 cases mace, 1 case whisky, 600 bags sugarcandy 458, 936 packages, 124 chests 12 cases tea, 3 boxes gold bars, 100 bales hemp, 20 cases cotton yarn, 105 cases cotton goods, 46 cases silk yarn, 15 packages 169 cases silk goods, 50 bundles 87 bales 92 cases 7 chest silk raw.

Steamer Patiala from Basrah, Agents M M and Co ; 11 bags 1556 baskets wet dates, 920 bags dry dates, 852 bags 52 bundles dates, 108 jottas, 16 bundles asafotida, 40 bags 25 bundles guns, 150 bags 20 cases almonds, 170 bags almonds kernal, 33 bundles 5 bales skins, 42 bundles dry fish, 12 bundles shark fins, 14 bundles 4 cases attary, 100 carboys rose water, 33 bags figs, 46 bags pistas, 141 bags raisins, 47 bags almond-seeds, 68 bags shajira, 148 bundles wool raw, 10 bundles 6 boxes specie, 6 tins pearls.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do, do. for Madras.		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passengor 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Territorial	.....Blankenburg
Overture .....Morning, Noon and Night	.....Suppe
Waltz .....Mein Schooster tag in Berlin	.....Gung'l
Grand Selection	Faust .....Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Where my Caravan has rested	.....Hermann Lohr
Selection.....Princess Caprice...	...Leo Fall
Two-Step.....Ragtime Violin	J. Berlin

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF—The Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol, Kathiawad, arrived here on Sunday evening and is residing in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.—On Sunday night at 9 o'clock a Hindu named Ramchand Rama (40), came out of Marine Lines Station, and was crossing the road when, on hearing a motor-car approaching, he became confused and ran in front of the car and was knocked down. The car was being driven by the owner, Mr. K. M. Thomson. Ramchand was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS:—A report has been made to the police by a dealer in copper and brass sheets, named Mohanlal Ujamchand, doing business at Mumbadevi Tank-road, that his shop was broken into on Sunday between 8-30 and 9 p. m. and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,520 stolen from two wooden boxes. Ornaments valued at Rs. 140 were found subsequently lying in a gutter near the house.

THE MILL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday at the morgue by Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the bodies of Yesu Pandu (28), Pochana Bavana (35), and Madhavsing Kubersing (30), who were killed on Sunday by the fall of a flooring of the Simplex Mills, which is under construction near Jacob Circle. After the identification of the bodies the inquest was adjourned.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	25	m 8 23	27 1
		9 37 a	28 4
Wed	26	m 9 17	27 3
		10 24 a	29 4
Thurs ...	27	m 10 4	27 5
		11 10 a	30 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.....	25	m 2 29	19 5
		2 52 a	15 6
Wed	26	m 3 23	19 2
		3 33 a	14 7
Thurs ...	27	m 4 14	19 0
		4 14 a	14 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 51m.	do 6h. 0m.
26 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 52m.	do 6h. 0m.
27 (Thursday)	do 6h. 53m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Nov 21st, 1h. 26-5m. p.m.; New Moon, 28th, 7h 11-2m. a. m.; First Quarter, Dec. 5th 3h. 28 7m. p.m. Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30-3m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

LATEST NEWS OF COTTON CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

Except for a few unimportant falls of rain in Upper Burma and north-east India, the weather has been dry everywhere.

Forecast :—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24th NOV. 1913.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Kharif harvest over. Rain much needed generally for rabi corps sowings and toria corps suffering.

Hansi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat smaller area sown this year.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti—Looks like rain. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent and estimate 17 annas. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower on high places. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop making good progress partially. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barei.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Beliary—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Appended is of the Monday's report Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (23rd)	75·3	59·5	...	0·37
Jask ...	79 3	63·8	...	0 01
Muskat (23rd)	85 8	69 6	...	0 00
Multan ...	80·3	53·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ...	73 9	38·1	...	0·11
Lahore ...	77 9	42·7	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	78·3	44·0	...	0·00
Ambala ...	79 5	39·9	..	0·05
Delhi ...	78·5	53·8	...	0 00
Agra ...	80·0	52·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	81·3	48·1	...	?
Jhansi ...	82·6	52·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	80·6	57·0	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	81·1	51 5	...	0·00
Jacobabad ...	82·1	47·8	...	0 00
Karachi ...	83 0	61·0	...	0 00
Ajmer ...	79 6	51·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	82·2	48·6	...	0·00
Kotah ...	83·1	54·6	...	0 00
Bhuj ...	83·0	51 5	...	0 00
Dwarka ...	84·8	61·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	90·1	60·3	...	0·0
Rajkot ...	86 1	54·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	87 5	54·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	89·9	57·1	...	0 00
Ahmedabad ...	88·6	59·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	88·3	56·9	...	0·00
Neemuch ...	79·9	55·0	...	0·00
Indore ...	85·6	54·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore ...	81·8	55 8	...	0 01
Saugor ...	79·8	57 1	...	0·00
Hosnangabad ...	85·1	60·9	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	87·7	59·6	...	0 00
Akola ...	90 7	63·5	...	0·01
Amraoti ...	87·6	66·8	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	86·6	67·3	...	0·00
Chanda ...	88·0	66·0	...	...
Raipur ...	79·7	61·6	...	0·20
BOMBAY ...	85·8	70·1	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85 8	67·4	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·0	72·2	...	...
Karwar ...	86 7	69·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	88·4	54·1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	88 1	60·5	...	...
Poona ...	89 5	55·3	...	..
Sholapur ...	94·8	68·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	91·2	70·3	...	0·14
Belgaum ...	85·3	60·0	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	87·4	64·0	...	0·0
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·4	63·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	84·3	67·2	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	91·6	76·8	...	0·03
Calicut ...	87·3	70·1	...	3·57
Cochin ...	88·7	73·7	...	3·51
Colombo ...	90·0	72·5	...	7·69
Masulipatam ...	86·3	72·2	...	...
Bellary ...	92·5	66·8	...	...
Cuddapah ...	89·5	71·5	...	...
Madras ...	87·5	77·5	...	...
Bangalore ...	84·8	62·8	...	0·11
Coimbatore ...	88·9	71·3	...	1·18
Trichinopoly ...	86·1	72·8	...	5·23
Negapatam ...	85·7	73·7	...	23 92

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Multan and Delhi. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temprature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Jacobabad. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rain was reported. Some showers are possible on the south Coromandel coast and isolated thunderstorms in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 24th November, 1913, was 30·157 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E. V. D. Commanding.

Bombay, 25th November, 1913.

1271. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st Proximo.

1272. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Maoline Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters

H. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 25th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1273. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice to-day Tuesday the 25th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1274. Meeting.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, to-day Tuesday the 25th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1275. Parade.—Wednesday the 26th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts.

1276. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1277. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "A" Company's Class Firing on Wednesday the 26th instant, "D" Coy on 27th and 28th, "C" Coy on 29th instant.

1278. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company

No 7621 Vol J D'Mello, No 7622 Vol F S Gomes and No 7623 Vol F Dias.

The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy —

No 6740 Vol W Jepson.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 25th November, 1913.

297 Revolver Practice—Wednesday 26th instant, There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a m for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

298. Parade—Wednesday 26th instant Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p m at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

299 Lecture—Thursday 27th instant—A Lecture will be delivered by Captain E P Cudlip R. A. at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject :—Drill and Fire Discipline.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 25th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Sergeant A E Baird.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Victoria Terminus to Government House on the occasion of the State arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon on Wednesday morning next the 26th instant.

Rendezvous at the Queen's Statue at 11 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Review Order, White.

Members not already in possession of their full dress, are reminded that they should be fitted without delay at the Corps Tailors Messrs Leach and Welborny.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The four days' sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding.

TRADE RIVALRY.

Narayan Jadhowji (22), a Hindu, who was committed by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder was put up before his Lordship and a special jury.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Dhurandhar was for the Crown, while Mr. Nadkarni defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Ananji Cooverji and the accused were hawkers in cream. The accused had a contract for 4 1-2annas withone Narmadashanker Jetharam. When the contract expired the deceased took it from Narmadashanker for 5 annas. This enraged the accused so he resolved to punish the deceased by any means. On September 14, in the evening, the accused collected some of his friends and arranged with them to assault the deceased, but his companions did not agree. The accused, therefore, resolved to murder the deceased; so, on the morning of September 15, while the deceased was asleep in his shop at Ardesher Dady-street, Khetwady, the accused went there and stabbed him with a knife. When the inmates of the shop arose in the morning they saw the deceased lying dead with blood on his clothes. They informed the police who arrested the accused.

His Lordship adjourned the further hearing till to-day.

GHEE MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, an application was presented by Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotoobhai, on behalf of Haridas Dayal, praying for an adjudication order against Tricumdas Premji Thacker and Haridas Pragji.

The petitioner stated that the debtors carried on business recently as ghee merchants, at Mandvi. They were indebted to him and his father in the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest at 10 as. per annum from December 24 last. On October 18 they made transfer of property consisting of Rs. 5,000 and 535 tins of ghee to some of the creditors, and they had given them undue preference. Since then they had also suspended payment.

His Lordship accordingly adjudged them insolvents.

POLICE COURTS.

HALL PORTER UNDER TRIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, George Mathews, lately a private in the Leicester Regiment, was charged by Inspector Home with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pocket-book containing Rs. 250 in currency notes belonging to Lieut. Somerville of the Cavalry School at Sangor. It appears that the complainant had been lately residing at the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he entrusted Mathews, who was employed there as hall-porter, with the pocket-book for safe custody. The accused, however, misappropriated the money and absconded. He could not be traced till last Saturday when he was seen by Inspector Home at the Crawkford Market, and arrested. To enable Lieut. Somerville to come down to Bombay to give evidence, the case has been adjourned till Dec. 31.

A RUNAWAY THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Babaji Haroo, a Hindoo, with the theft of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 116 belonging to his master, Narayenrao Hanmatharao.

The case was adjourned till Dec. 8 to enable the Baroda Police to obtain an extradition warrant.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect,	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect, Via Lisbon St, Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd November 1913.

NOTICES.

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)

Communication having been restored with Chihuhua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide against mexico-altar Arizpe etc (25-10-13.)

Telegrams in Code Language are admitted for Bulgaria (13-11-13.)

Bushire reports Ahwaz Line

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] Nov. 24th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
3 Boxes Bullion	Rs. 153600	Fremantle	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	41	46,255
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	83	98,866

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c
Bank of Bom. „	„ 31st Oct.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „	„ 1st Oct	6 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 25 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged and there has been little business doing.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1-4 1-16
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d
Do Do forward	...1s 4 31-32 Feb
Do Do France Ready	172 1-4
Do Do Marks „	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...142 1-4
Shanghai „	...191 1-4
Japan „	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and close 1-16 higher as under.

We quote—

Cash	... Rs.	95 4 0
1st Settlement	...	95 4 0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down on Saturday both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 for both positions. The local market opened at 68 1-4 ex duty for the settlement and advanced to 68 1-2 at which rate it closes.

We quote :—

Engiat Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian Gold	... „	23 15 6
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	68 8 0
1st Settlement	... „	68 8 0
2nd Settlement	... „	68 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... „	77 14 0
1st Settlement	... „	77 14 0
2nd Settlement	... „	77 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following on the latest telegrams to hand:—

A STERN AND Co.—"Ginners 10,434,000 bales indicates crop of 14,250,000 to 14,500,000 bales. An impression prevails that percentage ginned 1st to 14th November is very large. The decline has been checked by rather better demand and by bears covering. Although we think prices will advance eventually the present poor trade prospects, and likelihood of larger crop than expected, discourages bull operators."

GRUNING.—Declined owing to spinners being out of the market. Bear operators re-entering the market. The tendency is to increase crop estimates."

HORNBY HEMBERIK.—Our Galveston friends cable :—"In consequence of weather being favourable for about two or three weeks, and owing to high prices (ruling) we believe the percentage ginned higher than ever before."

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool "Scattered hedge selling in narrow market but absense of buying orders caused decline Our opinion remains unchanged. Lower level enables spinners to put through new business." New York :—"Market steady at the decline on general buying, Selling is mainly speculative. Ginnings although large are inconclusive. All reports indicate that very high percentage has been ginned to this date. This seems reasonable owing to almost perfect weather period. Also think very little top crop this year. However speculative public will not buy on these figures, and market must be sustained by spinners buying and for farmers refusing to sell. We continue to advise buying on all weak spots and ultimately expect much higher market."

On Saturday the American markets closed easeir, both New York and New Orleans being 18 points lower for futures. The local market also opened easier in sympathy with home advices, good Broach being Rs. 311 1-2 and five M. G. Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 279. There has not been much change in prices during the day, and there has been a fair enquiry in the bazaar.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	323-4	Mar.
Good do do	...	311-12	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	300	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	2.6	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	290	„
„ „ Dhamangaon F.	...	287	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	277-8	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	281	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	259	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	250	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	258	„
„ „ Bengal	...	238	Nov.
„ „ do	...	239	Dec.
„ „ do	...	241	Jan.
F. G. Bengal	...	236	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	36,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·90	6·88	6·87
—05	—05	—05
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
6·88	6·88	6·88
—05	—05	—05
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6·89	6·83	6·84
—05	—05	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
December	... „	8 0 0 B.T.
May 1914	... „	5 14 0 ...

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 15 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	9 0 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	59 0 0
Black Kutni	...Rs.	49 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Y. Hingunghat	...Rs.	63 0 0 F M

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold Rs.	50 0 0	Jan.-Feb.
„ Small Rs.	40 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c ready	Rs.	5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 13 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,640
Bank of India	...	62 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	73
Indian Specie	...	32 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	435
Kohinoor	...	700
New Great Eastern	...	210
Standard	...	1,105

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah T C	...	760
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord	...	196
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Bombay S N Ord	...	227 1 2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,365
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-4
Treacher and Co	...	490

RAILWAY.

Central Province	...	116
Tapti Valley	...	570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	14,293	bales.
Wheat	...	5,720	cwts.
Linseed	...	1,877	„
Rapeseed	...	580	„
Gingellyseed	...	25,633	„
Poppyseed	...	733	„
Groundnuts	...	1,417	„
Castorseed	...	3,582	„
Rice	...	50,184	„
Myrabollams	...	666	„
Cottonseed	...	18,656	„
Mowrseed	...	1,187	„
Gram	...	818	„
Jowar	...	1,710	„
Maize	...	nil	
Barley	...	nil	

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market	... Quiet
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	6·95	6 90
Dec.-Jan....	6·93	6·83
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·92	6·87
Feb.-Mar....	6·93	6·88
Mar.-Apl	6 93	6·88
April-May...	6·93	6·88
May-June..	6·94	6·89
June-July...	6·91	6 87
July-Aug...	6·89	6·85

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday, Nov. 6th :—

Cotton figures from last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	547,930	643,020
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	354,310	538,040
American def'd Spinners for the week...	331,000	364,000
American into sight for the week.....	714,000	716,000
American into sight for the season	4,537,000	4,407,000
Receipts at American Ports	3,416,000	3,381,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,232,000	4,396,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,145,000	3,567,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	375,000	298,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	156,000	61,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	400,000	350,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	153,000	120,000

The prices for Mid American Current Month for the week are Oct. 31st 7.34½, Nov. 1st 7.30½, 3rd 7.24½, 4th 7.28, 5th 7.29 and to-day at noon 7-33. Spot Mid American being quoted Oct. 31st 7.63, Nov. 1st. 7.65, 3rd 7.63, 4th 7.60, 5th 7.59, and to-day 7.63.

There is very little change to record in any quarter during the past week. At New York it seems that the Bulls are not going to have things all their own way, but on the other hand : there are no signs of any slump in the prices for the raw material—At the present figure Mid American Cotton is quite high enough and is considerably above the average price for the 1912-13 Season, and it is probably on this account that some "bullish" reports put forward by operators in New York have not had much effect—reports which in ordinary times would have brought about smart advances.

Messrs. Neill Bros. estimate of consumption of American Cotton throughout the World at 14,750,000 bales is still being criticised. They only anticipate a reduction in Great Britain of 100,000 bales, none in the Continent of Europe, 113,000 in Mexico and Japan, but an increase in the United States and Canada of 80,000 bales. Probably this 80,000 bales will be exceeded though present indications do not point to the consumption in Great Britain being so well maintained as Messrs. Neill Bros., imagine. The "Journal of Commerce" forecasts desived from 547 correspondents in the South is for a crop of 13,747,000 bales. The condition report up to October 25th issued by the New York "Journal of Commerce" makes the figure to be 61·6 the lowest in any of the past ten years except in 1909, when the figures were 55·6, and the crop only panned out 10,610,000 bales.

Here in Manchester there is certainly more enquiry about and some decent lines have been done although we are a long way off experiencing anything like a normal business. Of the Indian markets Bombay and Karachi seem to be worst off and this week we hear of further failures. Cancelments of late shipments still continue although this month probably more extensions have been granted than in previous months and there are some signs of improvement. The goods cancelled are those which have gone forward in the largest quantities, and it is quite natural to expect cancelments even though the goods cannot be replaced at anything like the contract prices, when the Importers have on their hands large stocks of the same goods for which they are having the greatest difficulty in making any profit even considering that they are able to offer them so much below present Manchester values. Manchester values being quite different to the market values abroad. There are a many people who consider the poor reports from the India markets over-exaggerate the situation and also that the large stocks are over-rated in their importance, but be this as it may the effect of these points is being felt and is likely to be for some time to come.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 15th Nov 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 15. Rs.	Nov. 22. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund.....	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	18263413	18661069
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	108411774	105380389
Post Bills.....	8932	14203
Sundries	2923093	3003124
	150972212	147658485
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	24722376	25229760
Other authorised Securities	770433	755513
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	14157683	14383390
Loans, on do. do....	32846623	32135850
Bills discounted and purchased	19388511	17685574
Dead Stock.....	266224	266485
Stamps.....	8207	8093
Bullion.....	67118	1102201
Balances with other Banks	1421706	1921882
Sundries	844105	350837
Cash.....	56395163	53815900
Rupees.....	150972212	147658485

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 11th Nov. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 11. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 18. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	30000000 0 0	30000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c...	32301107 4 7	29510998 0 5
Other Deposits, &c	171691018 7 8	174027541 10 10
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1262499 15 0	1176960 10 9
Sundries	2603514 11 2	2736243 13 6
	246958140 6 2	246251744 3 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	28366155 0 0	25456710 0 0
Other authorised Investments ...	12183428 0 0	12207028 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	40638418 11 3	40666859 1 9
Accounts of Credit on do	65560202 12 1	64737821 9 11
Bills discounted, &c	40481062 3 4	40329975 2 6
Balances with other Banks.	2419049 5 0	1713103 7 8
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2448338 10 4	2447013 11 0
Stamps	10838 3 3	11712 14 4
Sundries	3567e1 13 1	356705 15 7
	192463974 10 4	188021529 14 9
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	54494165 11 10	58230214 4 9
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	246958140 6 2	246251744 3 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	11,48,572 Increase.
Do. at Branches	42,38,682 Decrease.
Other Deposits	23,36,523 Increase.
Post Bills.....	85,539 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	27,85,845 Decrease.
Loans	23,441 Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	8,22,381 Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	1,51,487 Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	43,93,760 Increase.
Cash at Branches	6,57,712 Decrease
Percentage 28·06	

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MESSRS. HUSTON BROS., CO., of Chicago (U.S.A.),

BATALA (Punjab.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	356
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	284
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1590
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	62½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1440
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	38
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	11
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	73
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.12?	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	870
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	130
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	650
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	490
Century ...	100	100	3	235
Central India ...	500	500	70	1860x
China ...	1000	1000	...	625
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1355
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	210
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	10	457½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	175
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	464
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1375
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	287
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	460
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1300
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	95
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	885
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1300
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	705
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1215
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhanji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1210
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	2600
Morarji Goculdas...	1000	1000	60	2700
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	210
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	915
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	145
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	725
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1125
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	105
Swan... ...	250	250	10	260
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1490
Textile	500	500	20	1200
Vishnu Cotton O do P	500	500	Nil	430
Western India ...	500	500	Nil	670
	1000	1000	25	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	120
Broach City ...	200	200	14	177
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	2700
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	125
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	220
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	840
New Berar ...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	750
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	250
Surat City ...	200	200	20	235
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	640
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 „	143
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas—	100	100	...	
Khadro Feeder...	500	500	4½ „	557½
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	100	100	5½ „	130
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	25		4	115
Gumpt Railway ...	100		4	113
Central Provinces				

DRESS IN THE THEATRES.

SOME OF THE GOWNS SEEN IN "ARE YOU THERE ?"

Again, writes a Home correspondent, one's attention is drawn to new models as they appear to us on the stage, and this time it is "Are You There ?" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, which presents beautiful new gowning for our consideration.

Miss Shirley Kellogg wears some very beautiful dresses in the second act. One of these is of creamy-white charmeuse, with a swathed corsage. Veiling the satin is an elaborate beaded overdress, looking like a shower of crystal and pearl gold, which shimmers with every movement. A wide panel of gold lace is hung from the shoulders, and long bead tassels fall in front. Over this Miss Kellog wears for her entrance, a three-quarter cloak of cherry velvet trimmed with white fox.

One of the most beautiful of Miss Shirley Kellogg's toilettes is of blue charmeuse edged with fur, the little coatee worn over it being of soft chiffon velours to match. A large jewelled button fastens it, a tunic of tulle embroidered with silver threads is likewise edged with fur. Another dress worn by Miss Kellogg in the second act is a triumph of simplicity. The underdress of white charmeuse is cut up in an effectively original manner at the front. Shadow lace veils the opening and forms a dilicately attractive overskirt. The bodice is veiled with net and trimmed with brilliants. A short little tunic of net stands out lightly around the figure, and an immense square buckle of brilliants clasps the waist at the right side. Something like a record was achieved in the materialisation of this dress, since it was designed and executed in the short space of three days.

One of Miss Veronica Brady's dresses is an example of graceful draping. It is developed in pale mauve crepes, one plain, and the other boldly patterned with gold in a floral design. A simple little white vest of pleated net lends an added charm to this delightful toilette. Another gown which Miss Brady wears is made of apricot chiffon velvet. Looped strings of fine steel grey beads are massed together to produce a draped tunic effect. A rope of these beads with small diamond plaques at either end depends from the centre of the corsage some way down upon the skirt-front. Soft folds of white ninon cover the shoulders, and the apricot velvet is brought up and finished upon the ninon in two sharp points.

A BLACK AND WHITE TOILETTE.

Miss Madge Melbourne's black and white dress is strikingly attractive. White satin narrowly striped at wide intervals with black velvet, forms the bodice and skirt, which is arranged in modified paniers. A train of plain black velvet is brought toward the front just beneath the paniers, serving to outline them. Large beaded tassels, one black and one white, hang at the front of the skirt. The corsage front is arranged with two points of the satin, which finish before the shoulders are reached, and between the waist-line and the top of either point, is appliqued a lovely damask red rose. The short angel sleeves of white ninon are finished with bead tassels, and another handsome tassel appears at the back of the skirt.

Mlle. Carmen Turia wears a coat and skirt costume of tangerine velour. When the coat is removed, a corsage of violet ninon veiling, white net and ribbon, is disclosed. It is trimmed with tiny bands of dark brown fur, and the skirt is slightly draped at one side. The colour scheme is a daring one, but effective. Lime yellow ninon with touches of purple makes another successful toilette which Mlle. Turia wears. Motifs encrusted with pearls and diamonds give the necessary touch of brilliance.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.'s fortnightly report, dated Nov. 7, of the Hongkong Markets says :—

Bengal Opium:—Market ruled rather weak, and buying is restricted to 15 chests of New Benares at dols. 5,525, and 8 chests of Benares Old at dols. 5,225 per chest, in all about 23 chests. Clearances during the fortnight of about 70 chests, comprising of 11 chests of Patna New, 26 chests of Patna Old 10 chests of Benares New, and 23 chests of Benares Old. Unsold stock :—189 chests of Patna New, 882 chests of Patna Old, 248 chests of Benares New, and 268 chests of Benares Old, in all about 1587 chests. Sold but uncleared stock :—31 chests of Patna New, 324 chests of Patna Old, 65 chests of Benares New, and 78 chests of Benares Old, in all about 498 chests. Closing quotations :—Patna New; dols. 5825; Patna Old, dols. 5,700; Benares New, dols. 5525, and Benares Old, dols. 5225.

Malwa opium.—A good inquiry set in and prices show a good advance. Sales are reported in about 91 chests at dols. 4750 to 4800 per Picul. Clearances are reported of about 250 chests. Unsold stock is about 1217 chests. Sold but uncleared stock about 335 chests. Market closes steady. Closing quotations :—Malwa New and Old at dols. 4750 to 4850.

Sundry articles :—Business during the past fortnight was a fair one, and buyers were free in the market. In Imports sales are reported in Angoor at dols. 24 to 26 (per Picul). Apricots at dols. 31 (per Picul), Kismiss (Bombay) at dols. 11 to 15 (per Picul) Kissmiss (Calcutta) at dols. 27 (per Picul), Mavej at dols. 11 to 14 (per Picul), D' Bellium at dols. 5 (per Picul), Bezoar Stone at dols. 130 (per Catty), Cloves at dols. 30 to 36 (per Picul), Genda Horns at dol. 130 (per Catty). Peacock feathers at dols. 33 to 49 (per 10,000), and Saltpetre at dol. 11 (per Picul). In Exports, purchases were reported in Cassia at dols. 14 (per Picul), Camphor at dols. 95 (per Picul), Fire-crackers at dols. 8 1-2 to 12 (per csse), Green Beans at dols. 5 (per Picul), Galangal at dols. 5 1-2 per Picul, and Turmeric at dols. 8 (per Picul). Closing reported quotations are as under :—Cotton :—Nothing doing. Quotation dols. 27 to 30 (per Picul).

Indian Yarn :—During the fortnight under review, owing to firm attitude showed by importers, prices were well maintained, and the Chinese purchasers bought lots to satisfy their immediate requirements. Present is the harvesting time, and it is hoped that after a month or so market will assume a firm attitude.

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For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with roubled thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 42s., or four times that quantity, 35s. per Bottle.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Medica Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Agents for India : TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BECULLA, and POONA.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

MR. WHITNEY WILL NOT PLAY IN NEXT MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from New York says that Mr. Whitney will not take part in the international polo matches next June, as he is unwilling to undergo the severe training, which is necessary.—Reuter.

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BIG DEFAT OF CAPE PROVINCE TEAM.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.

The M. C. C. team in South Africa beat the Cape Province team by an innings and 167 runs.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE WORLD'S TEN BEST PLAYERS.

The American Press has been ranking the Ten Best Players in the World. The result is excellent, beyond criticism, says A. E. Crawley in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. One reason for this is to be found in the close and "intensive" competition produced by the Davis Cup contests, which brought together practically all the front rank players. The American list for 1913, is as follows :—

1. A. F. Wilding (Australasia).
2. N. E. Brookes (Australasia).
3. J. C. Parke (British Isles).
4. M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.A.).
5. R. N. Williams (U.S.A.).
6. C. P. Dixon (British Isles).
7. H. Roper Barrett (British Isles).
8. O. Froitzheim (Germany).
9. W. F. Johnson (U.S.A.).
10. S. N. Doust (Australasia).

A few explanations are necessary. The Frenchmen go out, having been badly beaten by Germany in the Davis Cup. Gobert, of course, is entirely out of practice owing to his military service. Dr. Dewhurst points out in the *Philadelphia Press*, that "Brookes's claims for the first place are based upon his performances of nearly a year ago." W nt of first-class competitive practice may soon make the Great Australian lose his game. One is glad to say he realises this, and will be on the Riviera in January, and at Wimbledon in June. Wilding's great performances in the championship and afterwards prove that he has added so much to his game as to be in a class by himself—"controlled ferocity plus machine-like steadiness" might describe his developed game of this year.

The ranking goes by achievement more than by potentiality. If the latter were given scope, I should place Doust before Johnson (who have not met), Barrett before Dixon, and Froitzheim before either. F. G. Lowe beat Johnson at Queen's. Mavrogordato has twice beaten Lowe. The last few places in such a list are always the most difficult to decide. England has one out of the first five places, but three out of the first seven. The proportion of Australia, three, America, three, England, three, and Germany, one, agrees well with the general results of the year, though it will be noticed that America, the Davis Cup winners, do not show until the fourth place. Neither Wilding nor Brookes assisted Australasia, or the result might have been different.

THE DEARTH OF PAIRS.

Reviewing the doubles matches of the season, a well-known referee asks the rhetorical question, "Where are the pairs?" His reply is just "There are no pairs nowadays. The only pairs in England in 1913, were foreign," e.g., Rahe and Kleinschroth. This criticism is sound. If the double game is worth playing at all it is worth playing well and that means a cultivation first of stroke then of combination and then of winning tactics. The champions, Dixon and Barrett, play a clever but soft game. For a double you want men like Wilding and McLoughlin. The prime necessity of a good pair is hard hitting, but the ordinary form of this is useless. Mr. G. W. Hillyard at East bourne showed what a splendid gambit it is. At Lowestoft, Mr. Cedric Scott "knocked absolutely off the court such a good pair as the Aliens" by tremendous driving, but Scott's drive has its days off.

Personally, I hold that the best singles player is the best doubles, for this reason; that the foundation of both games is the hard drive, mechanically perfect and consistent; if you have this, your attack is already halfway to victory, and your volleying work will be but burying the dead. Witness Wilding in both singles and doubles, and McLoughlin sometimes in singles, always in doubles.

Between the powerful controlled driven of a Smith or a Wilding and the slam of the beginner or the man old enough to know better, there is a great gulf fixed. There is something to be said for the idea that the hard hitter who is only a "blind swiper" should be barred in some way.

Apropos, an incident occurred the other day in the Covered Courts Tournament which deserves emphasising in the interests of the game, and for the guidance of novices. It was concerned with the detestable and dangerous habit of slogging balls over the net between rallies and games. One competitor was set all and two love in the final set. He had been indulging in the aforesaid habit, and had been warned by the umpire. Finishing off the third game with a good first service, he banged the other ball over the net. This time it caught his opponent and literally knocked him out. The victim naturally asked for a postponement; he was quite unfit to play on. Having obtained the details, the referee ordered the match to be resumed next day, but at one set all, thus cancelling the lead of 3—0 belonging to the promiscuous swiper. The latter protested, but in vain. One sympathises with the referee's righteous indignation; but the moral is that there outght to be some rule in the "Regulations for Tournaments" about wilful obstruction, foul play, and the like.

Harrow School cricket fields have been extended by 7½ acres at a cost of £3,5000, subscribed by Old Harrovians.

THE 'SOCCER JUBILEE.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION'S CELEBRATION.

The jubilee banquet of the Football Association which was held in mail week at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Lord Kinnaird, will live in the recollection of those who were present as one of the most notable of sporting gatherings ever held in the history of a great national game. The meeting was splendidly organized, and was in every sense a magnificent success.

Amongst those present were :—

The Lord Mayor, Lord Portsmouth, Sir Claude Macdonald, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., Sir A. Conan Doyle, Judge Benson, Mr. J. C. Clegg, Chairman of the Council of the Football Association, Commander H. Bromley, R.N., Sir C. A. Crisps, Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. F. J. Wall, and the Hon. Arthur Stanley.

During the evening Lord Kinnaird, on behalf of the association, presented silver cigar boxes to Mr. E. C. Morley and Mr. A. W. Mackenzie, who in 1893 respectively moved and seconded the resolution that the association should be formed, an association which now includes 15,000 clubs and 500,000 members.

The Lord Mayor, replying for the guests, proposed by the chairman, expressed the earnest hope that the long connection which has existed between the Football Association and the old Crystal Palace might long continue, with increased comfort and accommodation, and greatly improved railway facilities, and with equal satisfaction to the association and to their new landlords, the nation.

Sir Gilbert Parker acknowledged the toast, and Mr. Hayes Fisher, M. P., giving the health of the Football Association, the governing body of "the most ancient, greatest, and most popular of English sports," asserted that if the country ever had to go to war again the future Waterloo might be won on the grounds under the control of the Football Association.

A GREAT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. C. Clegg, responding, said that whereas fifty years ago the association started with eleven clubs, they now represented seventy-two affiliated associations, 13,000 blubs, and nearly a million players, of whom only 5,000 were registered as professionals. Those figures gave some ground for claiming that they represented the amateurs of the country. (Cheers). The association had been accused of being a commercial undertaking, but its capital was 2,000 shares of 5s. each, nothing of which had been called up, and they were prohibited by the articles from paying dividends or bonuses on them. The income was applied to the advancement of the game, and not for personal profit, while a generous public enabled them to make contributions to charity in excess of those of any other sport. He regretted that the negotiations with their friends of the Amateur Football Association were not concluded, but he hoped that ere long they would be completed and that they would become an harmonious whole. (Cheers.) If that came about it would only be by the spirit of willingness to give as well as take.

"The International Federation of Football Associations" was given by Mr. Charles Crump and Mr. A. M. Robertson (Scotland), and Baron de Laveleye (Belgium) replied; while for "Contemporary Sports," proposed by Mr. H. Walker, Mr. Rowland Hill and the Rev. R. de Courcy Laffan responded.

Sir A. Conan Doyle, proposing "The Health of the Chairman," described him as the greatest "Soccer" player who ever lived, the only man who had played in nine Cup finals, and been included in the winning team five times.

'SOCCER AT NIGHT.

The Windsor and Eton Football Club and the Slough Football Club played a match at Slough by the aid of electric light. This is said to be the first football match under artificial light in the Home Counties.

The kick-off was at 8-30 p.m. and nearly 10,000 were present. Slough won by 4 goals to 2. The proceeds were to benefit the widows and orphans of the miners killed in South Wales.

RUGBY UNION TOURS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Rugby Union :—

That in future no club or combination of players shall be allowed to play any match out of the United Kingdom unless they have previously obtained the consent of the Emergency Committee. Each application for such consent must be made at least four weeks in advance, and if by a club, must be accompanied by a card of the club's fixtures, showing it is a genuine playing club, and must state the terms offered them. The accounts of all such matches shall be lodged with the secretary of the Union with proper vouchers within one month of the date of the game.

CRICKET AT CAPE TOWN.

The Newlands ground, where the M.C.C. team opened their tour with a match against the Western Province, is one of the prettiest grounds in South Africa. The surroundings are more like those of an English ground in the country than any that the team will visit. Newlands is about six miles from Capetown, and is one of the most popular suburbs of the city. The Governor's Residence is there, and many Government officials and members of Parliament live there during the Session. Pine woods and oak woods give plenty of shade; on one side are the slopes of the Devil's Peak, with Table Mountain in the distance, and on the other open, rolling country to the shores of False Bay. Although matting wickets are used, the light is less glaring than it is up-country, and is not so liable to upset the "form" of a newly arrived cricket team.

TENNIS CHAMPIOMSHIP.

In the final of the Stockholm lawn tennis Championship Singles Wilding (N. Z.) beat Germot (Germany), 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CHAMPIONS.

On the day that Carpentier met Bombardier Wells at Ghent it was suggested that an International Boxing Union should be formed for the purpose of drawing up a list of official champions and the framing of certain rule relating to boxing.

The suggestion has now materialised, and the first meeting of the new Union, which consists of representatives of the Belgian, English, French, Swiss, and United States federations was recently held in Paris. The Congress proposed that England should undertake the presidency, France the vice-presidency, and the United States the secretaryship of the Union. For the purpose of the unification of the weight the meeting decided to ask the United States federations to conform to the European standard.

For the world championships France proposed that the other countries should agree to the list which is given below :—

Fly-weight	Ladbury.
Bantam-weight	Johnny Coulon.
Feather-weight	Johnny Kilbane.
Light-weight	Willie Ritchie
Welter-weight	Title vacant.
Middle-weight	Frank Klauss.
Light-heavies	Sam Langford.
Heavy-weight	Title vacant.

It will be noted that in declaring the heavy-weight title "vacant," no notice has been taken of Jack Johnson's claim.

For the vacant titles, now or in the future, it is proposed that each federation affiliated to the Union should hand in a list of boxers from which the Union would choose the two men whom they consider best qualified to fight for the title.

The federations affiliated to the Union will have the power of deciding whether the result of a match shall have any bearing on the championship title.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The matches for the world championship titles will be fought under the boxing rules of the country wherein the contest takes place; the combats will be of twenty three-minute rounds, with minute intervals, and four-ounce gloves must be used.

The next meeting of the International Boxing Union will probably take place in London at the National Sporting Club.

The action of the Union in declaring that Johnson is no longer heavy-weight champion of the world, will make no difference to the sport in England. At the National Sporting Club for instance, matches with coloured men as participants are not now favoured.

"We know all about the Union," said Mr. A. F. Bettinson, the manager of the National Sporting Club, "but anything they do, or say, will not affect the conduct of our contests. We are prepared to work with them and support them, when we think they are right, but we reserve the right to follow our own course when we think they are wrong. Our contests here will be boxed under National Sporting Club rules and no others."

"Yes the majority of these champions are all right," remarked Mr. Eugene Corri, the well-known referee, in conversation with our representative, "but although Ritchie holds the title of light-weight champion, it must not be forgotten how he has side-stepped Freddie Welsh.

"As regards the vacant welter-weight title, Packy McFarland would be my selection, for he is amongst the welters now. In the middles—well, Frank Klauss has just been beaten by Chips, and Chips was beaten by Jeff Smith, so there you are."

THE GOLFER'S PROGRESS.

SOME OF THE HOME SEASON'S DISCOVERIES.

Following an example set last year, which proved very popular and instructive at that time, I have again, writes a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, asked a large number of golfers of different classes—players of varying ages, occupations ranks in life, temperaments, and the widest range of skill—for a note of the best things they have discovered as the result of one more season's experience at the game. Golf is a game in which something is always being found out, and the golfer goes on hoping to find more and more. It is this that makes up one of the chief charms of the game.

Why the wrists must be brought to take the first step in the upswing is because otherwise the stroke is far too much of a business for the arms and body and a clumsy and very uncomfortable sort of thing; but there is a very strong and unconscious disposition, one finds in these days among studious and anxious players, to make their strokes arm strokes pure and simple, because latterly they have had it hammered into them by various high authorities that the left arm and the club should be very much of one piece for practical purposes.

It is beyond doubt that it is far easier and more certain to get the ball up in the air and pitch it as a golf ball ought to be pitched by the use of a mashie-niblick than it is by the plain mashie. The weight, the shape of the face, the extra left, are everything in favour of the mashie-niblick, and so also is the fact that the angle of loft can be carried more naturally, as one might say, in laying the club to the ball than in the case of other clubs.

It is a most accommodating and willing article, and I believe the only golf club that really encourages, and it does so at one of the most difficult and terrifying shots in the game. A mistake made in its use hitherto has been in confining it to the very short shots, say, those of under seventy or eighty yards. Ray has done something to remove this limitation, and though we are not all Rays, the average golfer will find he can use this club, not only with perfect safety, but also with the very best results, at pretty nearly all shots to which he applied his mashie two or three years ago, tee shots at short holes included, and he need not carry a niblick in addition to it. It is really a master club for shot holes.

POINTS IN PITCHING.

My correspondent "B" urges that it is one to study deeply and experiment with, as there is much to be found out. He says that for extremely short pitches say of twenty yards or so when no run is wanted, it is better to hold the club right at the very end of the grip and do a slow, steady pendulum swing, grasping the club rather lightly. This makes the little pitching wonderfully dead. For approaches that are short to medium a low grip is recommended; for long shots with the club—that is, those as long as it is ever used for—the grip will be nearly at the end again. "B" is right.

"C" claims to have scored immensely by more careful attention to the still head and body rule, and believes that three golfers out of four lose much through not doing so. "C" suggests that most golfers move their heads when they might swear they do nothing of the kind, for some movement, at first backwards and then forwards, agreeing with the swing of the club, is almost inevitable and absolutely unconscious. "C" therefore recommends that the golfer should not actually move his head forward as the club goes back, and vice versa, but should think of doing so at the time; make it a hint to the head, as it were, and induce a tendency.

FINE SCORE AT ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Fred Mackenzie, the Scottish international player, accomplished an extraordinary round of 69 over the old course at St. Andrews in the new club medal competition, which he won easily.

NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the Board presided.

The following report was read and adopted :—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their report and the balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending June 30, 1913.

The cotton crop during the season was a fair average one and the total number of bales pressed in your factories was 120,733 against 93,142 the year before.

Year by year the dearness and difficulty of obtaining labour is increasing, and in many places it is impossible to get sufficient coolies to work in shifts, as is now required by the new Factory Act, consequently the turnover of work naturally decreases, and the cost of working increases. The high price of hessians, stores, etc., has also had its effect on your profits.

The profits of the year including Rs.3,151-2-7 brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 1,56,797-1-5, from which your directors, taking into consideration the large amounts which are already standing to your reserve, depreciation and other funds, and which amount to more than your capital account, feel justified in declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per share without putting any sums this year to these funds and this will absorb Rs. 1,56,250 and the balance Rs. 547-1-5 will be carried forward to the next year's account.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook retired from the Board on October 16, owing to his leaving India, and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal was appointed in his place.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The following are extracts from the president's speech:—

The crops in the Berars in which five of your big-earning factories are situated, were less than those of last year, the totals for the year ending September 30 last being 449,576 bales, against 538,994 of the previous season.

The price of materials and labour have gone up considerably in recent years and our expenses, both in pressing and ginning, has greatly advanced in consequence. Besides these, the new Factory Act, by including such seasonal factories as ours in its operation, has considerably hampered our business. I think the framers of the Act should have taken into their consideration the difficulties in securing labour at small towns and villages on which factories like ours have to depend for their labour supply. Even before this Act was passed, considerable difficulties were already experienced in securing an adequate supply of labour, and the position often becomes acute with restrictions imposed in the new Act as regards labour, hours of work, etc., and sometimes it becomes an utter impossibility to keep the factories going on continuously, and working to their full capacity. So much so has this been the case that the U. P. Government have considered it reasonable to allow Sunday working. I wish the Bombay Government would soon consider the advisability of following in the wake of the U. P. Government and allow factories to work without closing for one day in the week as regulated by the Act.

Your oil mills on the whole have not worked this year at a profit. The reason being the high price of linseed, which from February to June, 1912, the period during which we have to lay in our stocks for a year until the new crops come in, stood at Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per cwt. It subsequently fell to Rs. 8-per cwt. and consequently the price of oil declined to a considerable extent. With all these drawbacks it is a matter for congratulation that we are able to appear before you with a result which enables us to declare our usual dividend of Rs. 50 per share.

In recommending this dividend the Board have taken into their consideration the very large amounts credited up to date to different funds from the profits of the previous years.

Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gamadia was re-elected as a director.

Messrs. Fardunji A. Carsetji Fardunji and Rustomji J. C. Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs. 400, each per year.

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GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward, generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. **Write now**, enclosing British Postal Order for One Shilling for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albertz, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us, and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send one **shilling** to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 36), 69 Cornwallis Road, London, N.

A FRIEND OF KINGS.

LORD SUFFIELD'S MEMOIRS.

"A DANDY OF THE OLD SCHOOL"

What most people know of Lord Suffield, who has now published his memoirs with Messrs. Herbert Jenkins beyond the fact that he was a valued friend of King Edward, is well summed up in two descriptions of him attached to *Vanity Fair* cartoons. The first, dated 1879, runs, in brief—

"Admired . . . for the inherited voice and waist . . . and many fascinating qualities . . . the very pink and model of fashion . . . good-natured yet discreet . . . altogether popular."

And the second, in 1907—

"In his dress a dandy of the old school, neat to a degree. He wears a faultless hat, the smallest of boots, and is extra smart of figure." To round the picture off it should be added that he deserted horseback—where he cut an especially fine figure—for a tricycle at an age when many of us would welcome Bath chairs; that his conscience would not let him retain the Mastership of Her Majesty's Buckhounds in view of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals; and that his personal recollections, which begin in the thirties, include such merry and varied items as Queen Mary sliding down the stairs in her mother's house on a tray, and the Shah of Persia trying to buy the Life Guards to take home with him. Among many memories that show us Lord Suffield as a suitable and typical figure in an age very definitely gone is one of his "licking into shape" the Norfolk Artillery when he took command of them in 1865. He found them rather unkempt, and so one day on parade he said to them :

"Look here, men; to the devil with all this hair on your faces; it's got to come off. . . . You must all go and get shaved, and not a man of you shall leave the barracks until it has been done."

Perhaps the best possible commentary on Lord Suffield's personality is that they did it, and liked him none the worse.

Lord Suffield is not the man to indulge in "indiscretions" or over-much tittle-tattle about his exalted friends, and he tells us little we did not know about the three rulers of Britain with whom he was intimate. But in this passage on the relations of Queen Victoria and the then Prince of Wales he gives interesting corroboration to the generally accepted view. He is speaking of the sixties :—

"Her Majesty allowed him very little of her confidence or that of her Ministers, and he had to glean what he could of the nation's foreign policy from the Ambassadors of other countries, though he was expected, with only the barest information, to perform prodigies of police requiring really considerable knowledge. Happily the Prince was possessed of a fund of natural tact and *savoir-faire* that never deserted him, and he won even the cantankerous Bismarck by his charm of manner."

"NEVER TOLD FUNNY STORIES."

To King Edward, Lord Suffield pays the generous tribute one would expect from a close friend of forty years. "We were constantly together, and in all that time he never said one, cross word to me, nor an unkind one although I often spoke very plainly if anything happened of which I did not approve. . . . He never forgot a friend, nor refused any courtesy it was in his power to grant." Lord Suffield adds that King Edward never gossiped and—this is disappointing—"never told funny stories." Of Queen Victoria he says that she had "too keen a sense of humour" to be, as some of her critics will have it, "narrowminded." She was well aware of "the sad fact that the naughtiest people are often the most amusing, and perhaps for this reason retained certain ladies about the Court who were very much in Mrs. Grundy's black books."

Of King Edward's political interests as Prince of Wales Lord Suffield mentions only two, neither of them thrilling. The Prince was "greatly distressed" about the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa in 1879, as he considered the Government were making Frere a scapegoat, and he was strongly in favour of the Deceased Wife's sister Bill.

Lord Sheffield ends his memoirs by recording thanks that, though deaf, he can still vote, and there is little doubt where his political sympathies lie. But he does not obtrude them, and his account of the Home Rule situation in 1886 is worth its place. Here is a bit of Lord Spencer's reply to Lord Suffield on hearing that the Royal Buckhounds would need to find another Master if Mr. Gladstone persisted with Home Rule:—

"In my conscience, and knowing the full difficulties of Ireland (perhaps better than most of our friends who cannot follow us), I am clear that Mr Gladstone's policy is the only right one to adopt, and if we are beat you will see some similar plan carried before many years are past. Probably the Tories will carry a still more extended plan."

REGRET FOR "THE OLD DAYS."

Lord Suffield frankly regrets "the old days," when the people he knew were content with amusements from which most school girls would now turn in disdain; when musical parties at each other's homes, at which the guests themselves were the performers, little dinners and dances, picnics and garden parties were the exciting festivities. People, he thinks, were much more frank then. "It was no uncommon thing for a man of pronounced views to harangue any company in which he found himself." This sometimes had amusing result :—

"The then Earl of Cork was a very pious person, and extremely solicitous as to the fu ure salvation of his fellowmen. One day, finding himself in a crowded railway carriage he delivered a homily as earnest as it was undesired, exhorting everyone immediately to set about insuring his happiness in a future life. Presently one of the passengers, who had been listening very attentively to all that Cork said, arrived at his station. When he had got out on the platform he turned round and leaning through the carriage door, said:

"Thank you, sir. One good turn deserves another. You've put me up to a wrinkle in your profession, now let me give you one in return. I'm a hatter. Put a piece of blotting-paper inside the lining of your hat and it will last twice as long. Good day. Cork harangued us no more on tha journey."

There are many other droll memories—of the Shah, awakened from sound slumber at the opera in London, remarking on seeing the chorus "Buy them *all*!"; of Sarah Bernhardt rebuking King Edward as Prince of Wales for presenting himself behatted behind the scenes, with—"Monseigneur, on n'ote pas sa couronne, mais on ote son chapeau!"; of the tour through India, on which Lord Suffield accompanied the Prince, and during which two Thugs in Lahore gaol gave the Prince a "practical illustration of their method of strangulation," the elder, a veteran of seventy, proudly claiming 250 victims, the younger shamefacedly admitting that only 35 had fallen to his hare. These are typical pages from this record of a long, tranquil, and usefully ornamental life, to which Lord Charles Beresford contributes a cordial introduction.—By A. S. W. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

TAMMANY DEFEATED.

REJECTION OF "BOSS" RULE IN NEW YORK.

The quadrennial elections which were held in mail wee in New York for Mayor and for other important civic offices have resulted in the defeat of Tammany Hall. The Fusion candidate, Mr John Purroy Mitchel a young Democrat, a close political friend of President Wilson and an authority on civic government, has been elected Mayor by the largest majority ever given to any candidate.

The correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Nov. 5 :—

The revised returns of yesterday's elections accentuate Tammany's crushing defeat. The voters in the City and State of New York arose in almost unanimous revolt against that organization and its Boss Murphy, and administered the most stinging rebuke it has ever suffered. With Mr. Mitchel elected Mayor by the larg st majority ever given to any candidate—it is now placed at upwards of 116,000 and will probably exceed 120,000—with all the members of the Board of Estimate Fusionists, except two, and with Fusionists and Republicans on the controlling Board of Aldermen, the victory of the anti-Tammany forces is complete.

Tammany's grip on the State Legislature has also been broken, for the Republicans control the next Assembly, while the number of Progressive members of the Assembly may increase the Republican majority in the Lower House. Tammany even lost its county ticket in Manhattan Borough. Mr. Mitchel's great majority, to which every borough contributed, surprised even the most sanguine of his partisans.

Especially gratifying to all who feared another era of extravagance and misapplication of the city's money is the *personnel* of the incoming Board of Estimate: with 14 out of 16 votes in the hands of Fusionists there is reason to expect another four years of constructive achievement. The Board of Estimate, as at present constituted, is the city's real governing body; hence the great importance attached to its political complexion.

INCREASE IN SOCIALIST VOTE.

One of the most significant features of the election was the remarkable increase in the vote cast by the Socialist Party for their Mayoralty candidate Mr. Charles Russell. It is estimated that Mr. Russell received 32,000 votes in Greater New York, which is an increase of nearly 300 per cent. over the vote cast for Mr. Edwin Cassidy, the Socialist candidate for the office of Mayor in 1909.

The latest returns indicate that the next New York State Assembly will be composed of 85 Republicans, 48 Democrats, and 17 Progressives. This will enable Republicans to control the Assembly and to elect a Republican Speaker.

CONFIDENCE IN THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

Democrats have suffered no serious reverse in the elections throughout the country; they won the two fights in which the issue was fought on the Wilson Administration—namely, in New Jersey and Maryland. In fact, one of the conspicuous features of the elections outside this city and State is that wherever the issues were in any wa related to national politics the voters decisively indicated their confidence in Mr. Wilson's Administration.

Except possibly in Massachusetts the showing made by the Progressive Party did not come up to the expectations of its managers.

To sum up, the refusal to renominate Mayor Gaynor and the impeachment of Mr Sulzer undoubtedly contributed to the defeat of Tammany in New York. The main cause, however, was the compelling desire of the vast majority of citizens to free the city and State from that disreputable organization and all that it represents.

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HIGH COURT.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 25.

Before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment.

37-13, 379-10—Motichand and D—Ramcoover Hanmanbux vs. Hakamchand Shampchund Jehangir.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Short Causes.

547-13—Shamrao, H H Mooser vs Bai Sumrashbai, Mulji.

590-13—Motichand, Javerchand Thackersey vs Ranchodbhai Manorbhai

891-13—Rustomji and Co.—K Harkisonlal and Co vs Bai Navalbai, Edgelow.

919-13—Malvi, Sitaram Jainarayen vs N C Pramaneck and Son, Dhanjishaw.

924-13—Jehangir, Girdharlal Bulabux vs F Padamraj and Co, Madhowji.

969-13—Jamsetji, Ashaldas Punamchand vs Ebrahim Cassum, Mehta.

970-13—Sunderdas-Jamnadas Harakhji vs Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsle.

986-13—Shamrao—Esufally Lukmaji vs K E Vagri

987-13—Vachha—N H Bamboo vs M A H Noormahomed.

990-13—Amin—Chella Jetha and Co vs H A Shinde.

1015-13—Jamsetji, Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mamon vs Mogul Hyderali Gulam Hoosein.

For Dismissal.

1202-12—Surajmal, Rai Badridas and sons vs Goolam Hoosein Esseyd Bicknell.

For Consent Decree.

301-13—Patell, R E Pereira vs R M D'Silva, Patell.

303-13—Patell, R E Pereira vs R M D'Silva, Patell.

Long Causes.

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth vs. Abraham E G Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v. Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand Lalbhai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co.

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

621-13—Jamshedji, Ramkissandas Gopaldass vs Shymlal, Mohanlal Madhowji.

336-13—Mull —M. M. Pavri vs Pestonji Dhunjibhoy and Co—Wadia.

79-13—Judah—Mr J Bhatkar vs L R Bhatkar—Purmanand and Co

1180-12—Jamsetji—Raghnath Premaji and Co vs Shivnarayen Parbhoolal Jamsetji,

783-12—Judah—B D Dhore vs P R Dhore—Jamsetji.

51-10—Mulla—Khimji Megba vs Jamnabai—Dusture and Co.

509-11—Ardeshir—Esmail Molla vs Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Suffing—Pestonji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mecleod. For Hearing on Exception to Com.'s Report.

685-13—Bicknell M R and Co. Khimji Dhirao vs Khrishnarao Sitaram Dumlta. Raghowaya and Co.

Reference.

9-13—E and F Nicholson. In re Govt. Dadabhai Nusserwanji Katrak. Mulla and M; Little and Co.

Long Causes.

263-13—Purmanand and others, Jehangir Hormasji Marker vs. Burjorji Cowasji Contractor Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Eze. Gulam Huseinallay Abdullay vs. Abdul Haium Abdul Husein Nansuklal J. H. and Co.

157-13—Patell and Eze. Magbji Valabdas vs. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and others Edgelow G. W. and Co. D. J. Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji and H. Poonamchand Jipaji and Co. vs. Salunabai widow D. J. Mantri. Jamshedji R. and W. Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Roobrai vs. Soonderji Arjoon. Madhowji K and C.

17-13—Patell and Eze. Meghi Vallabhdas vs. Luxmon Javma and others. Sh. M. and H. S. N. Dalal.

170-12—Bicknell M. R. and Co. Ramrutton Ramkisondas and others vs. Biskandayal Cooverlal Agarwalla. Tyabji D and Co.

49-13—Sham M. and H. Mistri Tricum Luxman Jhaverchand Naranji and others. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co. Noormahomed Sachidina vs. Abdul Rassool Babu and others. Payne and Co.; Moti J M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A. M. Jeewanji and Co. The Bombay and Hujaj Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd. Bicknell M. R. and E.

170-13—Judah and S Shivaji Lingoo Jaya vs. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari. Mulla and M.

57-12—Patell and Eze. Meghi vallabdas vs. Khimji Danji. Manecklal and V.

157-12—Judah and S Jeh G B Simhabai widow other vs. Solomon David Pezarkar and other. Sh M H Patell and Eze.

736-13—Patell and Eze R D Sethna vs. Wamon Balaji Jehangir G B.

971-12—Nadirsha and D Dadabhai Framji vs. Jamsetji Framji K and others. Pestonji R K Co Bhimji and Co; Jehangir M and S.

147-12—Madhowji K and Co Deoji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj. Patell and E.

904-13—Jamshedji R and D A Abdoolabhoy and Bros vs Mahomedally Rajabally and others.

791-12—Kanga and S Hasonali Moledina vs B N Lang and others.

109-13—Motichand and D Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D Hakimabai and others vs Noorbhoy Abdool Husein and others. Payne and Co

125-06—Nanu N and Co Mulji Nandas vs Lalji Amersey. Little and Co; Nanu and Co.

806-13—Crawford B and Co John Martin vs Charles Nersy Rogers, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Bombay Gazette.

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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By HAROLD BINDLOSS.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By MRS. C. E. WEIGHALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. ROBERTSON.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. NORMAN.

ONCE A YEAR,
By BARRY PAGE.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By ANNIE S. SWAN.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By DOROTHEA DEAKIN.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 25th November, 1913.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

ALTHOUGH it will be necessary to wait until next year for the findings of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, some idea of the lines on which the Report is likely to proceed may be gained from the Blue-books already published. The probability that the Commissioners will recommend the establishment of a State Bank is now recognised to be remote. The Government of India would no doubt welcome the creation of an institution which would relieve them of certain troublesome functions ; but the project is surrounded by innumerable difficulties, which have been forcibly brought out during the proceedings of the Commissioners. Mr. H. M. Ross, whose evidence throughout was lucid and convincing, made an exceptionally interesting statement on this question. "Theoretically," said the witness, "the suggestion of a State Bank is an inviting one ; practically it is not yet apparent that it would be a 'paying proposition.'" Such a Bank would, he argued, augment the banking resources of India, would take over the management and extend the use of the paper currency, and, among other things, it would, by opening branches allover the country, provide absolute security for the native depositor and trader which has not in the past been peculiarly conspicuous as a feature of Indian banking. The words in which Mr. Ross proceeded to elaborate this point are of especial interest in view of recent events in India. "If the native of India is to be weaned from his habits of hoarding," he said, "it can only be by inspiring him with absolute confidence in banks. But the history of Indian banking is full of disasters, which must have seriously checked the growth of such confidence. Numerous banks are springing up, of which the capital and resources are often ridiculously inadequate, and it is to be feared that in a period of financial stress they might not illustrate the safety of banking." But the practical difficulties in the way of establishing the State Bank appear for the time being to be of a most formidable character. The scheme submitted by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild to the Fowler Committee foreshadowed a capital of £14 millions, and to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on this sum profits of £700,000 would be required. The combined capital and reserves of the Presidency Banks is about £5 millions, and their annual dividends aggregate £340,000 ; and Mr. Ross confessed his inability to see how these profits could be doubled without resort to a heavy Government subsidy. If the capital of the State Bank were, moreover, limited to £10 millions, about £9 millions would be required to effect the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, the market value of whose capital is about £8½ millions, so that the actual addition to working capital would be no more than a million sterling. It was also to be remembered, he added, that for a considerable time to come there would be a loss on the working of many of the branches which a State Bank would be called upon to establish. It is highly probable that these and other considerations will lead the Commissioners to recommend that the question of the creation of a State Bank be left over for the present. There are cogent reasons too why enquiry in the principal centres in India should precede the formulation of any definite project of State banking. It may be assumed, judging from the weight of evidence, that the advocates of a gold mint will also be disappointed. The illogical and unconvincing despatch on this subject which the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary of State last year, instead of carrying conviction, helped to demonstrate the weakness of the case for a gold currency for India, and the special pleading on the question of gold circulation which has figured in certain official reports published in this country has made no impression upon people who are capable of weighing the evidence adduced. What is essential is the maintenance of the gold standard and the most advanced nations are realising that a paper currency with a gold backing is the most economical and scientific that has yet been devised. It is not at all improbable that the Commissioners may recommend the adoption of further steps that will tend to increase the popularity of the paper currency, and we should not be surprised if they reported in favour of a larger proportion of the Gold Standard Reserve being held in actual gold, and of the abandonment of the practice of holding part of the Reserve in silver. Suggestions that the Government of India should so arrange their financial operations as to inflict the minimum of inconvenience on trade, and that they should take a less conservative view of their duty towards the commerce of the country also seem to be probable results of the investigation. The question of the future conduct of India Office finance is one which has aroused considerable speculation. Divergences of opinion naturally exist on various points, but it is quite possible that the Bank of England may be indicated as a suitable agency for relieving Downing Street of some of the work which it at present performs. Whatever the general recommendations of the Commission may be, it is quite safe to assume that they will give no support to the fantastic charges which led to the institution of the enquiry.

THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL. STATISTICS relating to or conclusions arrived at as the result of investigations into a nation's annual bill for alcoholic drink are important because they serve to throw light on the social state of that nation. There are few countries where drinking is a habit which is not attended by certain objectionable features ; and England is not one of these. True, there are several movements working in the right direction now, but until public-houses are thrown still more open, are shorn of all that glare and glitter which are summed up in the term "gin palace," a great deal of the evil will remain. In this respect a lesson can be learned from England's neighbours. But the Englishman is slow to upset old customs and to adopt new ones, and perhaps the probationary period of waiting which some ideas seem bound to undergo has not expired in this case. It is a platitude to say that statistics can be made to prove anything, and recent figures dealing with drinking in England are, at first sight, somewhat contradictory. According to a Blue-book which has been issued at Home the factors conducing to increased drinking are the prosperity of the worker and labour unrest—these conclusions being based on the figures for 1912 and 1913. Speaking at Edinburgh a few weeks ago Sir Thomas Clouston, M.D., said: "The increase of knowledge and of self-control, the improvement of the social conditions of the poor, the provision of healthy modes of life and amusement . . . will, no doubt, help materially to bring in the era of a sober people." On this happy forecast the *Pall Mall Gazette* made some interesting enquiries, from which it was adduced that the old opinion, that the consumption of beer was the readiest index to the prosperity or otherwise of the working classes, was quite wrong and that the past decade had shattered the theory entirely. These figures show that while the expenditure on intoxicating liquors per head of the population was £4 2s. 8½d. in 1893, it was only £3 16s. 9d. in 1912. The highest amounts spent annually per person in this period of 20 years were £4 11s. 8d and £4 10s. 4½d. in the years 1899 and 1900—the two memorable years of the Boer War. In 1912 and 1911 the expenditure per capita compared unfavourably with the two previous years, but on the whole the decrease in the last two decades is remarkable and significant. There is justification, therefore, for accepting the conclusions based on this survey and not those based on the statistics for a limited period. An estimate of the nation's drinking bill for last year gave a decrease of £1,243,899, beer representing the greater proportion of the decline, while wine consumption showed a slight increase. In his Budget speech of 1906 Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the continued growth of the revenue from alcohol in its different forms was largely due to the fact that the masses were beginning to find other ways of expending some portion of the time and money they used to spend in public houses, and he instanced sports, theatres, music-halls, and cheap railway fares. There is no doubt that these have made some difference, but improved housing and education, are also important factors.

Notes of the Day.

A number of correspondents strongly support our recent complaint of the nuisance created by the drivers of taxi-cabs in incessantly sounding their horns in order to force their way through traffic at an excessive speed. Some years ago when a candidate with more money than brains was wooing an English constituency one of his supporters exclaimed "Ah Mr.—is a real gent. He never spends a shilling where a sovereign will do !" The taxi-cab driver in Bombay is similarly lavish ; he never blows his horn once when a dozen hoots will serve the same purpose. In some instance, indeed, drivers while on the stand waiting for customers add to the amenities of the street by blowing their horns. It is time this nuisance were seriously taken in hand.

By the death of Sir William Bailey, Manchester has lost one of her sons who played a considerable part in the development of her commerce. Sir William was among the original promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal. When Queen Victoria opened it in 1894 he was Mayor of Salford and he was knighted by Her Majesty on the deck of the first ship, which passed through the waterway. He was the inventor of perpetual motion actuated by tides which is used to record the rise and fall of the tides on the coasts, and was keenly interested in literature, having been President of the Library Association of the United Kingdom in 1906-07 and Governor of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

The announcement that Mr. Whitney will not play in the international polo matches next June is unexpected, because seemingly superfluous. It was definitely stated some time ago that "the Big Four," as Mr. Whitney's team was called, intended to retire from international polo,—three of the team are distinctly veterans—and it was understood that the only man on the side who was likely to be seen in the next American team was Mr. Milburn, the brilliant back. What has occurred since to cause Mr. Whitney to reconsider his former decision has not transpired, but the announcement emphasises the fact that "the Big Four" has definitely retired from the international contests. Mr. Whitney may have been asked to play again in view of the difficulty, which was foreseen, of selecting an American team which is entirely satisfactory as a working whole. America has plenty of good material, but the problem is to get it to fit together. Thus England's chances, especially in view of the thorough preparation which the team is to undergo, should be better than they have ever been.

A valuable institution has just been started in Surrey. For the benefit of young men who wish to emigrate to the Oversea Dominions, Mr. Rupert Guinness has established at Woking a training farm where, at a cost of £1 a week and 10s. entrance fee (which covers board, lodging, and laundry), experience can be gained in agricultural work. The short course lasts six weeks, but a longer stay is recommended. The farmhouse is fitted upon the lines of one in Canada, and life generally is made to resemble as nearly as possible life on a Canadian farm. The hardships which emigrants meet with during the first year or so of life in Canada are perhaps not realistically reproduced, but the gaining of a general idea of the work and conditions which young men are likely to meet with must be of the greatest value, for many young hopefuls emigrate in blissful ignorance of what awaits them in the West.

The present year has been a remarkable one for strikes, of which we have had all sorts of kinds, including those of char-women, music-hall orchestras, and choristers. But there has recently been one outbreak at Home which many people will have immediate sympathy with. At Duns (Berwickshire) the schoolboys, the mail papers state, have come out on strike against "overtime" in the shape of home lessons, which they hold to be too difficult to master. The boys paraded the streets daily with a black banner. It may be regrettable, for this is not the only case, that young minds have thus early learnt to handle the labour weapon, which is liable to recoil upon the workers. But there is more in the grievance of home lessons than appears on the surface. The evils of cramming, in regard to schools and also in regard to the Services examinations, have been repeatedly dealt with in our columns, while of late the practice has been condemned in no uncertain terms by experts who see the dangers of the competitive system. It is not the boy with the most book knowledge who makes the best man and the most useful citizen.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of November 14, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

H. H. Sheikh Shri Jehangir Mia Saheb, Nawab of Mangrol, has arrived in Bombay, attended by 25 followers and is in residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar-road.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

A BUSY WEEK.

H. E. The Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on Thursday morning and was not long in officially opening a season which promises to be interesting and eventful above the ordinary. Before, however, the Union Jack was hoisted on the flagstaff of Government House, there were many happenings to excite the citizens. To start with, they awoke on Monday to find the sky overcast by clouds heavy with rain. Such a condition in the middle of November was enough to surprise the oldest inhabitant. For the next two days we had a Scotch mist which made things damp, muggy and miserable. Fortunately the depression in the Bay, to which the phenomenon was due, sheered off in time to enable Lord Carmichael to re-enter his capital in glorious weather. The rain had brought in the cold and the temperature was that of an early English spring. Since then we have had nothing to grumble about, and as I write the air is crisp and exhilarating, and every stranger you meet condescends to say that there are many worse places in the world than Calcutta in the cold weather. Rumour hath it that the Viceroy has reluctantly come to the same conclusion, and that his visit at Christmas is ulteriorly purposed to give himself or his immediate successor an excuse to commander one of the official residences for a comparatively long stay here during the height of the season.

FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE.

But to return to the beginning of the week. The atmospheric conditions were unusual and the metereology of the marketplace was in sympathy. In the previous week-end the commercial aspect of things had brightened considerably. The slump in the jute market, which I reported in a recent letter, had been suddenly converted into a boom. Ralli's had come into the market to buy gunnies and in a single afternoon placed an order for 50,000 bags. The effect was instantaneous. The spirits of the mill agents rose at once from the depths of despair to the heights of confidence. This optimism was reflected in the market for raw material. We were assured by the knowing ones that the Millenium was at hand for those far-seeing manufacturers who had bought their jute early and cheap ; but for those who had delayed in the hope that the price would fall to the limit of last year, there was desperate trouble in store from the shareholders. To add to the excitement came the publication of three reports of mill companies managed by Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. They showed huge profits and promised to go even one better in the second half-year. These agents were known to have bought heavily when jute was at 70, but their requirements were still to supply in considerable quantity, and they must buy to redeem their promise to the shareholders. Both sides of the staple industry were, therefore, highly elated. When that is the case you may be sure that Calcutta is happy and inclined to be festive. But alas for the variety of human wishes ! On Monday we were face to face with a perfect fizzle, which the uninitiated were too ready to attribute to the weather. Later in the day the true inwardness of the change was published. One of the biggest firms of Marwari financiers had omitted to meet a demand on a promissory note for two and a quarter lakhs, and the natural inference was that the financial panic of Bombay had, after all, spread to Calcutta and we were in for a bad time. Be that as it may, the effect on the market was dismal. Speculators talked of nothing else and declined to do business in the menace of impending disaster. The report from Bombay about the Specie Bank did not improve matters ; and nobody now is rash enough to foretell what is likely to happen next week. It is true that Indians do not, in Calcutta, control commerce and the money market to the same extent as they do in Bombay ; nevertheless, Marwari failures have a most unnerving effect, for they mean loss, if not exactly disaster, to their European constituents.

THE CULT OF MARS.

The cult of Mars has been much in evidence during the week. On Monday evening it was a case of "Scots wha hae." There was a gathering of the clans at the Volunteer Headquarters to hear the Hon. Mr. Stewart lecture in his best Oxford manner on the duty of every Scotsman to be trianed in the use of arms against every emergency. He forestalled the objections to the establishment of a kilted corps by declaring that it was the intention of the promoters to tap a source of recruitment which had hitherto been unavailable to the existing corps. He declared that there were in Calcutta from 300 to 400 Scotchmen who did not join the Light Horse because they could not ride or afford to keep a horse, and who did not join the existing volunteer regiments, because there was no clannish attraction. These were the men that Mr. Ross wanted to get at. There were several volunteer commandants present at the meeting, and in candour it cannot be said that they were quite sure that the new corps was intended to break new ground, and that Scotchmen already enrolled in prosaic companies would not be seduced from their allegiance. They, one and all, declared that they had no objection to a Highland regiment, but only on condition that the recruiting sergeants did not poach on their preserves. From their attitude it was easy to see that they did not believe that it would be possible to establish another volunteer battalion in Calcutta, except at the expense of those on the roster. This misgiving was due, no doubt, to the frequent failures in the past to do what Mr. Ross is now trying with so much confidence. As a truthful chronicler I must place it on record that public opinion is with the doubting Thomases.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

On Thursday morning there was a great sham fight on the maidan in which regulars and volunteers participated. Its object was primarily to rouse in the hearts of the spectators sufficient military fervour to buy tickets for the smoking concert to be held in the evening under the patronage of the Governor, who would, in company with other experts, tell in glowing language the whole duty of the Englishman in India. The show had the desired effect. The Theatre Royal, where the concert was given, was packed to the doors, but there was hardly a man in the audience who was not a volunteer of some sort, or had not been a volunteer at some time of his life. Speaking to these men of the duty of volunteering was carrying coals to Newcastle. They were most enthusiastic and responsive, which delighted the hearts of the orators and the amusement caterers ; but that was hardly the object that Captain Westmacott had in view in engineering the show. He wanted to get at the unregenerate by the whips of those in authority, and these were just the people who crowded the picture palaces which were running as a counter-attraction. I do not believe that many read the excellent reports of the burning orations of General May and Mr. Shorrock in the daily papers this morning; they were far more interested in conning the tips for this afternoon's races at the Tollygunge Club. It is ever difficult to know how to get at men who ought to volunteer but won't, but one of the worst means is obviously a volunteer show run by volunteers at which volunteers get all the best seats long before the box plan is submitted to the public. That is what was done in the present case, and although the concert was a fine success from an artistic point of view, and also from the point of view of volunteer enthusiasm, I am compelled to say that as a recruiting dodge it was a frost. People who know Calcutta better than I do insist that the present wave of militarism will pass without leaving any tangible trace behind ; and they give the old reason that the authorities do nothing to make volunteering attractive to the men to whom it must mean expense and discomfort which they cannot afford. By authorities I do not mean the Government only, but also all employers of labour. The subordinate European and Anglo-Indian staffs in Government service and private employment are underpaid and overworked. They are excellent material for the profession of arms, but it is hard to ask them to sacrifice a portion of their small income and risk dismissal by stealing from their office hours the time necessary to go to the butts to practice marksmanship. Unless private employers and Government departments treat their servants as the railway companies who encourage and foster volunteering, there will be no great addition to the force of citizen soldiers in large cities like Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

There are many people in Calcutta who think it would be better if the Viceroy would postpone his visit to Calcutta or even abandon it altogether, and among them is Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, who at the present moment is engaged in unravelling an anarchist plot in which he hopes to find a clue to the perpetrator of the Delhi outrage. You will have heard by telegram of the discovery in the native town of a nest of anarchists and the seizure of the implements of their murderous trade. The police have not told the public all they know and their reticence is commendable. Yet, it is disturbing, to say the least, to know for certain, that in the very heart of the city plotters were at work to manufacture the means of blowing up the very statesman who the Corporation and the University are going out of their way to honour and congratulate on his marvellous escape from death at Delhi. Ever since Sir Frederick's return from leave the activity of the assassins has been advertised in every possible manner. In fact it was a reckless craze for notoriety that led to the discovery which has given Calcutta the jumps. The man in the street would be relieved of a grave anxiety if Lord Hardinge would find some excuse for giving Calcutta the go-by until the police were able to report a sturdier loyalty in the native town. One can hardly believe the persistent rumour that the visit cannot be abandoned because it will be in the nature of a final farewell. You hear it said in the clubs and in the Royal Exchange that the Viceroy is coming here to announce a modification of the Delhi boons which will not only restore to Bengal the coal mines of Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but also a portion of the metropolitan prestige of Calcutta. The wish, of course, is father to the thought, yet there are many things to indicate that the conception is not wanton. For instance there is the significant fact that the motion that an address should be presented to the Viceroy by the Calcutta Corporation was moved at the meeting on Wednesday by the official chairman, Mr. Payne, who had not taken any commissioner into his confidence, and who indignantly denied the gross insinuation that his object was to get a handle to his name. I have heard it said by men who are not in the habit of talking through their hats that the great object of the address, which will be a departure from custom, is to give the Viceroy an opportunity to make an announcement to the people of Calcutta of the rehabilitation of their presidency and capital. *Che sara sara*, but I have heard so much of the impending departure from India of Lord Hardinge before his time and seen so little intention on his part to satisfy the quid nunes that I feel inclined to treat the latest report as the latest canard, what though the truth is vouched by no less than a dozen Additional Members of the Legislative Council.

THE HIGH COURT.

The High Court reopened on Monday after the long vacation and the first duty of the Bench and Bar was to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Francis Maclean, who was Chief Justice before Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Sir Francis did not leave Calcutta in the odour of sanctity. He had trodden on too many corns for that. Those who did not like him declared that he hid under a display of pomposity his ignorance of law and his lack of administrative ability. Those who affectioned him declared that no judge of recent times had so high an appreciation of the dignity of the Bench or was so able by his parts to uphold it. The divided camps were pretty equal in numbers and influence, which makes me think that Sir Francis was a man out of the ordinary run. I knew him personally to be a very staunch friend, unaffected by slander. That in my thinking covers a multitude of sins. The eulogy pronounced by his successor was in the last degree handsome and it rang true. There were other obsequies in the High Court during the week but they would hardly interest your readers.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Sir William Meyer has been here for some days and last evening was entertained to dinner. Dr Rash Behari Ghose was prevented by illness from attending and making the guest of the evening blush but Surendra Nath Banerjea made a very good substitute. I have not heard how many lakhs the Finance Member has promised for higher education in Bengal.

THE PROBLEM INTENSIFIED.

GREATER IRRITATION IN S. AFRICA.

"INDIAN EXAGGERATION."

"NOT A SINGLE CHARGE SUBSTANTIATED."

CAPETOWN, Nov. 24.

The publication in India and elsewhere of what are described as exaggerated cable reports, misrepresenting the Indian situation in South Africa, has caused irritation, which has now been aggravated by the disposition displayed in India to question the good faith of Lord Gladstone and his Ministers and to discredit emphatic official and other denials.

It is pointed out, with reference to the claim for an independent enquiry, that in the principal case hitherto adduced, namely the alleged flogging to death, the body was examined by two non-official doctors in the presence of independent pressmen and Mr. Ritch, who made the original charge, and it was proved that the deceased was never flogged.

With reference to the charges telegraphed to India, it is pointed out that not a single one has been substantiated, so far as can be ascertained, hitherto.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

Hertzogites are using the Indian question as an argument against the Government's attitude regarding Imperialism.

In the course of the debate ending in the split in the South African Party Congress, General Hertzog asserted that South African nationalism and Imperialism were incompatible. General Botha was prepared to sacrifice South African interests to Imperial considerations.

Mr. Burton delivered a spirited reply to General Hertzog, in answer to which a Hertzog delegate declared that the pro-Indian agitation was an eloquent proof of the danger of Imperialism. He argued that, in order to satisfy public opinion in India, an attempt would be made on the strength of South Africa's imperial connection, to interfere in South Africa's treatment of the Indians, and such interference would not be tolerated.

This declaration was heartily applauded.

LATER.

General Smuts has gone to Pretori a to confer with Lord Gladstone, after which he will proceed to Natal, to deal with the situation personally.

In an interview with Reuter's representative General Botha said the Government had nothing to conceal and courted enquiry.—Reuter.

THE POLITICAL SPLIT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

With the exception of the *Daily News*, the newspapers express sympathy with General Botha and the Government.

The *Daily Graphic*, *Morning Post*, and *Daily Chronicle* anticipate that he will seek the support of the Unionists.

The *Daily Telegraph* truste that he will now be free to attend to the Indian crisis and that he will act promptly, fully realising his responsibility both towards the Empire and South Africa.

The *Daily Chronicle* hopes that General Botha will assent to the demand, which is justified, of an impartial enquiry into the allegations of the ill-treatment of the Indians.

The *DailyNews* warns its readers against accepting charges of racialism against General Hertzog, which, the paper says, are circulated by correspondents controlled by the mine-owners. This paper regards the readiness of the Hertzogites to co-operate with the Labourites as sufficient refutation, and as likely to eliminate racialism altogether in the future.

General Botha, the paper adds, could easily lose more than he would gain by a coalition with the Unionists.

The *Times*, today, doubts whether the rupture in the South Africa[illegible] party [illegible] final and [illegible]

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MENTS made by certain Natal members on the subject when interviewed on behalf of the *Natal Advertiser*, a paper by no means friendly to the Indians. These interviews appeared in the issue of the *Advertiser* of October 29, and have come to India by the last mail from South Africa.

"Major Silburn, member for Durban, interviewed, said:—Mr. Smuts met me in the lobby of the House and asked me for my opinion with reference to the tax. I said that I was always opposed to it, because there was no principle in it. In my opinion it was so opposed to the obvious purpose of desiring the Indian people to re-indenture that it totally failed. Further that that I got it from Mr. Fisher himself during a visit to Pretoria that he (Mr. Fisher) had informed Mr. Gokhale that the tax would be raised. Mr. Smuts said that he proposed to invite the Natal members to meet him in order to discuss the question fully, but I did not receive an invitation to attend the meeting, and I found out afterwards that only the Natal members known to be in sympathy with the tax were invited to attend the meeting, and I question whether a majority of the Natal members were present. No one is more desirous than I of seeing South Africa free from the Indian but I want the question to be discussed upon constitutional lines and with justice to the Indians.

Major Silburn's statement that Mr. Fisher had told him that an assurance about repealing the tax had been given to me disposes of Mr. Suta's denial. Mr. Fisher was present at the interview along with G neral Botha and General Smuts and being Minister of the Interior, the matter especially concerned his department."

SPEECH BY LORD HARDING.

"A SERIOUS TURN."

Speaking at Madras yesterday regarding the situation in South Africa, Lord Hardinge said:—

We are at present in communication with the Secretary of State regarding restrictions contained in the Act to which we take exception and we trust that our representations may not be without result.

You have urged in your address that retaliatory measures should be taken by the Government of India, but you have not attempted to state the particular measures that, in your opinion, should be adopted. As you are aware, we forbade indentured immigration to Natal in 1911, and the fact that the Natal planters sent a delegate over to India to beg for a reconsideration of that measure shows how hardly it hit them. But I am afraid it has had little effect on South Africa as a whole, and it is unfortunately not easy to find means by which India can make her indignation seriously felt by those who hold the reins of the Government in that country. Recently your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands by organising what is called passive resistance to laws that they consider invidious and unjust, an opinion which we, who watch their struggles from afar, cannot but share. They have violated, as they intended to violate, those laws with full knowledge of the penalties involved, and are ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the sympathy of India, deep and burning, and not only of India, but of all those who, like myself, without being Indians, have feelings of sympathy for the people of this country.

But the most recent developments have taken a very serious turn and we have seen the widest publicity given to allegations that this movement of passive resistance has been dealt with by measures which would not for a moment be tolerated in any country that claims to call itself civilised. These allegations have been met by a categorical denial from the responsible Government of South Africa, though even their denial contains admissions which do not seem to me to indicate that the Union Government have exercised a very wise discretion in some of the steps which they have adopted.

GOOD TEMPLARS' SYMPATHY.

COONOOR, Nov. 24.

The following telegram was despatched to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to-day:—"Good Templars of Coonoor extend their loyal welcome to Their Excellencies to the capital of the Presidency. They view with horror the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa and humbly pray for his intervention."

The Good Templars went from house to house here and collected funds for the sufferers. Even the Indian bazaar men rose equal to the occasion and contributed heartily. The members have despatched a copy of the resolution to Mr. Gokhale.

A FIGHT IN PERSIA.

GENDARMES BEATEN BY TRIBESMEN.

ATTEMPT TO CATCH MR. SMART'S ASSAILANTS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 24.

A gendarmery force under a Persian officer has been defeated at Kazerun, west of Shiraz, by tribesmen in the pay of a chieftain, who is believed to have been implicated in an attack on the late British Consul, Mr. Smart.

Two gendarmes were killed and the remainder took refuge in the Telegraph Office, where they are awaiting a relieving force.—Reuter.

TROOPS BLOWN UP.

SENSATIONAL MEXICAN FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The insurgent General commanding at El Paso reports that two trains, conveying 1,500 Federal troops, have been blown up between Chihuahua and Wauraz (?). Two hundred men were killed.

MEXICO, Nov. 24.

The Mexican Chamber has completed its organisation and has appointed several committees.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN PRISONERS.

HOT FEELING AGAINST GREECE.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.

The Government recently addressed a circular to the Powers drawing attention to the conduct of Greece in still retaining the Bulgarian prisoners of war, and saying it was proposed to submit the matter to the arbitration of M. Poincare.

The only reply received was an intimation that several hundreds of prisoners were to be court-martialled as rebels.

The Government declares that any attempt on the lives of these prisoners will be murder, the consequences of which will fall on Greece.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

NEW FORCE OF GENDARMERY TO BE RAISED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

As a first instalment of Government's projected reforms in Armenia, the British Colonel Hawker has left Constantinople to organise a force of seven thousand specially trained gendarmery for the provinces of Trebizond, Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Siva and Kharput. The last three vilayets will be under the immediate supervision of the French Major Encheri, acting under Colonel Hawker's orders. It is hoped, eventually, to have foreign officers in each vilayet.—Reuter.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Holmes, a former Associate Statistician, estimates the cotton crop at 15,205,000 bales.—Reuter.

[From enquiries, which were made yesterday in the Bombay cotton market, it appears that Mr. Holmes's estimate is a little lower than the expectations which had been entertained here. An Indian estimate, that has been regarded as reliable, adjudged the crop at 15,285,000. The new estimate therefore evidently favours those operators who have been bearing the market and prices may be expected to decline.]

BLUE-JACKETS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.

Fifteen hundred blue-jackets arrived here from Alexandria and Port Said on Saturday. They were met at the station by 1,000 troops and marched together to the barracks where they are being entertained.

They were reviewed in the barrack-square by Lord Kitchener.—Reuter.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Suffragettes have burned the municipal boat-house at Bristol. The damage amounts to three thousand sterling.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Bailey.—Reuter.

SMALL-POX AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Nov. 24.

No further case of small-pox has been notified for three days.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of Nov. 14, left for Bombay, at 6 p.m.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

MEN BEING TRAINED IN INDIA.

HEALTH EXPERTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Evidence from the Medical and Jails Department was taken before the Royal Commission on Public Services yesterday and the witnesses were Assistant Surgeon J. Malir, representative of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Railways Section; Major R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, the Punjab; Lieutenant Colonel S. Browning Smith, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, the Punjab; Major J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India; and Dr. A. Lankester, Honorary Secretary, Medical Missionary Association of India. Col. C. J. Bamber, M.V.O., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Punjab, was again co-opted member.

Assistant Surgeon Malir stated that assistant surgeons of railways demanded the same privileges as granted to the Indian Medical Service. They performed the same duties as Civil Surgeons and conducted medical operations independently, and it was only in exceptional cases that the aid of Civil Surgeons was requisitioned, and then only for consultation.

Lieut.-Col. Browning Smith said that for the Sanitary Department, I. M. S. officers drawn from the military were better than those in civil employ. A medical officer of a regiment had heavy work to do as to sanitation of troops. Witness was of opinion that there were many Indians particularly fitted for sanitary work in view of their knowledge of public health and their acquaintance with the language and the customs of people. He found Indians taken for plague duty during the outbreak, a few years ago, of very great use. He was of opinion that in the Sanitary Department a European officer would have more authority with the people than would an Indian private practitioner. The Punjab Municipal Act gave large powers to Sanitary Officers, but it was a dead letter, and that they were not yet educated up to it was due to the apathy of local bodies. He quite saw the advantage of women-doctors in sanitary work, but he did not think they had arrived at that stage yet.

Mr. Ramsey Macdonald:—I was thinking of qualified English lady-doctors to deal with the whole of the domestic side of sanitary work.

JAILS DEPARTMENT.

Major Dalziel gave it as his opinion that the Jails Branch was not popular in the service. So much so was this the case that difficulty was experienced in getting officers to enter the branch and sometimes indirect methods had to be adopted to fill the posts. In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said he could not agree that assistant surgeons should take charge of jails. He did not think there would be any advantage in appointing a separate medical officer in addition to the Superintendents who could give an opinion on prisoners' health. He also did not agree that the Governorship and Surgeoncy of a jail should be held by different men.

PLAGUE DUTY.

Answering supplementary questions to Col. Bamber, Lieut. Col. Smith stated that though special plague officers were doing medico-surgical work, they should be placed under the Sanitary Commissioner, as their work came under the head of sanitation.

Major Robertson said that reorganisation had been proceeding for some time in the Department and was still going on. In his judgment the awakening of public interest in sanitation was proceeding apace in India and it had progressed so far as to justify a considerable increase in the staff. Interest was chiefly shown in the large towns. Turning to the question of the standing of the Department, Major Robertson advocated an All-India Sanitary and Bacteriological Department. There was a difficulty in attracting officers to the Department and at the present time there was an insufficiency of men available during the past year. Men outside the medical service had been recruited in the Department but it was too early yet to state any result of the experiment. It was essential that Indians should be recruited to the Department, one of the objects in this being to arouse interest in the people. At present he would, however, prefer European superior officers, because of their superior knowledge.

To Mr. Chaubal he said he would certainly be disposed to give superior posts to the best of Indians from Indian Medical Colleges, provided they went Home for two or three years and applied themselves to the study of sanitation.

OPENING FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: What is your opinion of employment of women doctors?

Witness; I think there is a good opening for them.

Dr. A. Lankester, who stated that he had twenty-two years' experience in medical work in this country, was of opinion that there should be considerable increase in the staff of the Medical Service in India, and private agencies should be called in more and more to help the Government. He thought that the Civil Surgeons were overworked and there was great scope for increase in the personel of the Service.

Chairman: Do you think Government hospitals are understaffed?

Witness: Yes.

Witness added that he thought there would be great advantage in the Government hospitals taking private practitioners as Honorary Surgeons. The initial benefit would be with the practitioner but ultimately the gain would be a double one. He thought it most important that a Medical Act should be introduced into India. Witness advocated making the civil side of the I. M. S. the premier branch and recruiting from them into the military side. He advocated the abolition of private practice among Civil Surgeons, but would compensate them for its loss.

The Commission rose for the day.

VICEROY ON TOUR.

VISIT TO OLD TEMPLE AT TANJORE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

Before Lady Hardinge left last night for Madras, Mr. Visvesvarya, the Dewan, called at the Residency and took formal leave of Her Excellency.

Her Excellency left last night at 10-30 p.m. and bade farewell on the platform to Sir Hugh Daly, lady Daly and Miss Daly and the Dewan of Mysore.

The second drive and capture of wild elephants ordered by the Maharajah for his other guests at Kharpur camp took place at 11 a.m. yesterday, but the herd of 40 broke back from the entrance to the roping stockade through fire barriers and could not be recaptured till 2 p.m., when they were finally stockaded, except five of their number which are left over for a third drive.

RECEPTION AT TANJORE.

JALARPET, Nov. 24.

His Excellency arrived at Tanjore yesterday at 2-30 p.m. The station was decorated and the large ticket hall was converted into a reception room, where some 300 of the principal officials and residents were assembled to rect dis Excellency. An address was presented in a handsome casket. The Viceroy and party afterwards visited the great temple built nearly one thousand years ago and is considered to be one of the finest specimens of South Indian architecture. It is built of a hard felspar stone and is in a fine state of preservation.

The town was en fete and crowds lined the roads, giving the Viceroy an enthusiastic welcome.

At 6 p.m. His Excellency left for Madras.

ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Four years ago Madras was honoured with an official visit by the Viceroy, Lord Minto; to-day Madras gave a most enthusiastic welcome to Lord and Lady Hardinge, who arrived at the Central Station, instead of at Egmore Station as originally arranged. Hours before the appointed time the vicinity of the Central Station began to be filled by spectators, who occupied almost every corner of vantage along the route right up to the gate of Government House in Mount-road.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

At 12-30 p.m. the Viceregal train arrived at the Central Station, Madras. Their Excellencies were received by the Governor and Lady Pentland who were waiting on the platform with their staff. Lord Pentland afterwards presented Brig.-General Hamilton, General Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade, Mr. W. O. Horne, Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. Moore, President of the Corporation, and Capt. the Hon. De Curcy, the Brigade-Major to Genl. Hamilton. A guard-of-honour of the Railway Volunteers, which was drawn up on the platform was then inspected. Outside the station another guard-of-honour, composed of a hundred rank and file of the 86th Carnatic Infantry, with band and colours, was drawn up, and after inspection by His Excellency, a procession was formed.

The escort to the carriages was formed by his Excellency the Governor's Body-guard, supplemented by a squadron of the 26th Cavalry and a detachment of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. The procession passed by the General Hospital and the Penitentiary across the Government Bridge, and along Bodyguard-road as far as the Banquetting Hall. The route was lined by the Dublin Fusiliers, the Railway Volunteers, the Madras Volunteer Guards and a detachment of the Madras Boy Scouts. Dense crowds gave Their Excellencies an enthusiastic reception.

On arriving at the Banqueting Hall, His Excellency was received at the foot of the steps by General Hamilton, O. C Madras, who accompanied His Excellency on his inspection of the guard-of-honour of the Dublin Fusiliers, drawn up outside. A procession then formed up and proceeded to the dais at the end of the Banquetting Hall, when the following were presented to Their Excellencies:—H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, H. H. the Raja of Cochin, H. H. the Raja of Puddukkottai, the Prince of Arcot, the Bishop of Madras, Sir John and Lady Johnson, Sir Harold Stuart, Sir Arnold White, Sir Swami Ayer and other officials of the Madras Government. His Excellency the Governor's Band played in the gallery during the presentation.

Immediately after the public reception was over and Their Excellencies had retired to Government House, there was a heavy downpour of rain which was looked upon as a happy augury. The weather again brightened in time for the reception of the deputations and the presentation of addresses by the various committees of the leading public bodies and institutions in the city, which came off at the Banqueting Hall in the afternoon, to which the Viceroy made a joint reply.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

In the course of his reply to various addresses the Viceroy said:—

I believe that more special educational facilities are given to Mussulmans in Madras than in any other part of India, and there has been a very rapid extension in recent years, but I am told that it has been almost entirely confined to the lower stages of instruction, and I would draw your earnest attention to the necessity of giving the pick of your young men the highest possible education if you wish to hold your own under modern conditions of life.

I must congratulate you upon the growth of the trade of the Presidency. Five years ago your foreign and coasting trade combined amounted to less than 44½ crores of rupees, but last year the figure mounted up to over 54 crores to which the Madras Port alone contributed over 21 crores.

The creation of a separate department of industries has recently been sanctioned for Madras in the hope that it may further the industrial progress of this Presidency.

[References by the Viceroy to the banking crisis and the situation in South Africa will be found in other columns.]

RULER OF ALBANIA.

AN UNEXPECTED SELECTION.

FORMAL ELECTION NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Prince Wilhelm of Wied has been selected ruler of Albania.

The clans will be summoned to Valona to elect him formally in the middle of December.—Reuter.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

DANCE AND MUSIC AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

THE CHERNIAVSKY TRIO'S FINE PLAYING.

It was two-and-a-half hours of real enjoyment one spent at the Opera House last evening when Miss Maudl Allan, by her dancing, gave us one of the many expressions of the joy of life and the Cherniavskys, by their music, interpreted another of those expressions.

Let there be no misapprehension as the result of the airy nonsense and windy superfluities which have been poured out to us during the recent controversy on the subject of the sacred art of dancing. Last night's performance will mark the commencement of no revolution of art in India; it was not the birth of any renaissance; no religious feeling will sweep the country. No, it was just an evening of real æsthetic pleasure, which could appeal to the best of our senses, which showed us the poetry of motion set to captivating music. The programme was unique, and in this exile country we are fortunate to get such a combination of artistes. Those who had any erroneous impressions on the subject of Miss Allan's dancing, and were present last night, must have been disappointed and must have felt how like sheep they had blindly gone astray in their expectations. It was a programme for lovers of music and poetry, and the audience—which was a representative one, by the way—appreciated it, though one gained the impression that to sections of it the poetry, i.e. the dancing, was, like Browning's verse, somewhat obscure.

Bombay people have previously heard the Cherniavsky trio, and it was a great pleasure last night to listen to their work again. Their playing of the first item, a movement by Mendelssohn, was quite remarkable.

Miss Allan's first series of dances opened with "Am Meer" to a Schubert accompaniment. The dancer, crouching silently in the ethereal light, with the comparatively immense background of blue made a dramatic picture, and next she expressed all the wonderful tenderness and the riot of feeling which is in Schubert's music. Her joyous dancing, and the effective appeal to some invisible kindred spirit, in Valse (A minor)—Chopin, was equally good. The accompaniment was specially arranged by Mr. Frank St. Leger. But there is no doubt that now, as of old, Miss Allan is best in the Spring Song. The joyous abandon of her dance, the coaching of butterflies, the plucking of flowers—all this poetry and charm of Spring, set to the gay captivating insouciance of Mendelssohn's music, reveal the dancer at her best, and she seems to become younger as her mood changes. In the last dance "Musical Moments," however, she appeared just a little too restrained, and there was hardly sufficient variety in spite of the effectiveness of her descriptive work.

SPLENDID CELLO WORK.

M. Mischel Cherniavsky, in his rendering of Souvenir de Spa (F Servais), demonstrated that his technique is much more masterly than on his former tour. The well-deserved encore he gave—Le Cygne, by Saint Saens, would have been much finer had it not been muted, as the tone was not round enough.

Miss Allan then danced the Peer Gynt suite (Grieg), and it would have been an advantage to the audience had a synopsis of the story been given on the programme. Here again, commencing with her joy at the dawning morn and the playing of the rustic pipes, the finely expressed emotionalism in "Ase's Death," the freedom of a sprite in "Anitra's Dance" and ending with her elfish, fantastic, tripping and peering in the "Dance of the Gnomes," Miss Allan's interpretations were very good.

It was a pity there was not complete silence when M. Jan Cherniavsky started the second part of the programme with a pianoforte solo—Chopin's Scherzo, Op 31. His wonderful touch was again most delightful, and his execution won merited applause. He was followed by his brother, M. Leo Cherniavsky in a violin selection, Carmen Fantasie (Sarasate) which contains many technical difficulties. It was given in most finished style and the passage where the tones of the piano and the violin seem to run against each other was perfectly brought out. The only flaw in the performance was that the violin had not a more pleasing tone.

The evening of dance and melody ended with two interpretations by Miss Allan-Romance (Rubinstein) and Valse Caprice (Rubinstein), the dancer in the former making a beautifully appealing picture.

Mr. Frank St. Leger is to be congratulated on his accompaniment. In tinely descriptive pieces the piano is far too often so obtrusive as to spoil the effect of the whole. Mr. St. Leger was always in perfect sympathy with the instrumentalists and the blending of tones was at times exquisite. In one piece, the encore Mr. Leo Cherniavsky gave, Mr. St. Leger's was perhaps too effective, the piano been heard with difficulty—a rare fault.

Perhaps the most important note of criticism to be passed is that with regard to the Cherniavsky trio accompanying Miss Allan from the orchestra. Miss Allan's descriptions through her dancin and gestures demanded that the music should come from somewhere behind, heightening the effect of the mystery and charm of the pictures. Again, if the trio had played elsewhere than in the orchestra, we should have been spared the tone of the not over suitable piano, and the one on the stage could have been used.

THE SPECIE BANK CASE.

PETITION TO WIND UP WITHDRAWN.

A "HAPPY FAMILY" ARRANGEMENT.

Great excitement prevailed yesterday morning in the court of Mr. Justice Davar in view of the various rumours that had gained currency in regard to the application made by Manekji Bomanji Sethna, a shareholder of the Indian Specie Bank, to wind up the concern.

On his Lordship taking his seat Mr. Taleyrkhan said he appeared for Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor, in connection with this case. He said that on Saturday, in the course of the proceedings, it was stated by Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, the manager of the bank, that the present petition was not a *bona fide* one, and among others, he mentioned the name of Mr. Surajmal as having instigated the petitioner. He, therefore, filed the following affidavit on behalf of his client, and said that the allegation was absolutely false and, so far as he was concerned, he was prepared to court the fullest inquiry:—

A DISCLAIMER.

"The statements voluntarily made by Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya in this honourable Court on the 22nd instant to the effect that I had a hand in the matter of this petition or that I had engineered it or that it is the result of my machinations, are entirely false, baseless, scandalous, and highly defamatory. I say that the whole of the statement made by Chunilal D. Saraiya before this honourable Court is entirely false and malicious as far as I am concerned, and I pray to this honourable Court, as an officer thereof, that proper investigations may be made in the matter of the said statement of Chunilal D. Saraiya and the conduct of any person who is found to be guilty should be severely dealt with."

Some of the barristers complained that it was impossible to go on with the work owing to the noise in court.

The Court: The only alternative is that I will hear the case in my room if the crowd does not behave itself well.

Finding that there was no abatement in the noise the Court ordered the room to be cleared of all outsiders and gave a warning that if he saw anybody on the platform who was not a barrister or a solicitor, or one who is interested in the case, he would be fined.

TERMS OF OFFER.

Mr. Raikes said that he appeared for Mr. Jevaulal Panalal for whom Mr. Jinnah appeared on Saturday. Mr. Raikes said his client was one of the contributories and a large creditor of the Specie Bank. His client, therefore, sent a letter through his solicitors to the solicitors of the petitioners making certain proposals. Mr. Raikes then read the letter which ran as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,—Your client, the petitioner, must have seen from what took place in court on Saturday last that a very large body of shareholders and creditors are opposed to any winding-up proceeding. To put an end to the present proceedings and in order that the bank may be able to resume its normal business, we, on behalf of our clients, Messrs. Jivanlal Panalal, who are creditors of the bank for a very large sum, and also a shareholder, make the following proposals:

(1) Our clients should take over your client's ten shares for the price paid by him and also agree to indemnify him for twelve months in respect of any calls which may hereafter be made or any liability as contributory in respect of the said shares.

(2) Our clients should pay your client's costs of the petition.

(3) Your clients should get the petition dismissed to-day."

Mr. Raikes said he awaited the reply of the other party whether they accept the offer or not.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Specie Bank, said that he was agreeable to the terms of the offer, subject to the sanction of the Court. He also withdrew all the allegations against the petitioner on behalf of the Specie Bank and those against Mr. Surajmal and Mr. Gumanlal on behalf of Mr. Chunilal, unreservedly. He said we understood that the petitioner had consented to withdraw all the allegations he made in the petition.

Mr. Davar: We are in a position to prove everything we have stated in the petition. He has not made any allegation against Mr. Chunilal outside the petition.

Mr. Jinnah: There is no allegation made against Mr. Chunilal outside the petition. I understood that was agreed to. My Lord, I submit the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Davar: One thing I would like to say. I do not wish to stand in the way of the very large number of contributories and creditors. I accept the offer now made because it is now made in proper form. On the former occasion, when the offer was made, I did not accept it, because it was coupled with such epithets as "malicious," "blackmail," etc.

Mr. Jinnah: If Mr. Davar is going to make a speech about all that has taken place, I would also have something to say for my client.

ALLEGATIONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Davar then said that he withdrew all the allegations on the terms stated in the letter sent by Messrs. Payne and Co., and read out by Mr. Raikes, provided all the allegations made against him on previous occasions were withdrawn, as well as his petition.

Mr. Jinnah said that he withdrew all the allegations against the petitioner.

His Lordship made a note that Mr. Jinnah had, on behalf of Chunilal, withdrawn all the allegations made against the petitioner, Mr. Surajmal and Mr. Gumanlal unreservedly, and that the petitioner had withdrawn all the allegations made against Mr. Chunilal and the Indian Specie Bank unconditionally.

Mr. Davar: We have withdrawn all that has been stated in the petition only.

Mr. Jinnah: You cannot withdraw what has not been stated in the petition.

The Court: What is the result of this happy family arrangement?

Mr. Jinnah: The result is that the petition will be dismissed.

PETITION DISMISSED.

His Lordship: In view of the development that has taken place in these proceedings this morning, I am unable to say how this result has been brought about. But I am not concerned with that; if the petitioner abandons the petition, it must be dismissed. But before this chapter in the history of the Specie Bank closes, I should like to say that it struck me as a most remarkable circumstance that shareholders representing a capital of three quarters of a lakh of rupees and creditors to the extent of a crore of rupees should come forward together to support the directors and the managing director in the manful fight they have made for the existence of the bank. In spite of the allegations of very hazardous trading, not one single shareholder or contributory or creditor has come forward to support the petition. That seems to me to be a very remarkable circumstance in the history of Bombay banking. The petition will stand dismissed.

RISE IN VALUE OF SPECIE BANK SHARES.

Quite a different feeling to that which prevailed two days ago was manifested yesterday by the huge crowd that gathered in front of the Specie Bank in the morning when the result of the recent application for winding up came to be known. The large number of depositors and shareholders of the bank gave Mr. Chunilal an ovation when he arrived at the bank after the proceedings in the High Court. Besides the anxious feeling that prevailed among the creditors, the pinch had begun to be felt in certain other quarters of the market also owing to the stoppage of the business of the bank for the last two days, and the announcement of the end of the trouble came as a very great relief to the public. This feeling reflected itself quickly in the Share Market, where the Specie Bank shares began to rise in value quickly. From Rs. 17, at which it started in the morning, it rose to Rs. 22 in about half an hour and by about two o'clock it rose to Rs. 35, at which it closed in the evening.

The bank resumed making payments yesterday morning and all the demands of the two previous days were paid. It is said that the payments made yesterday at the head office and the branches amounted to about twenty lakhs of rupees.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

Mr. Chunilal Saraya has addressed the following note to the shareholders, depositors and other constituents of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld:—

"I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to every one of you for the confidence reposed in the management of the affairs of the bank.

"The Bombay depositors have particularly laid the Institution under deep obligation by showing a spirit of patience rarely to be found in such a panic especially when cheques and deposit receipts were presented for payment and the payment was deferred for legal technicalities."

RUSH AT BHAVNAGAR.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent wrote on Nov. 23:—There was a rush of depositors at the branch office of the Specie Bank in Bhavnagar, and the manager was busy all day, yesterday, making payments.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE BENEFIT FROM PRESENT TROUBLES.

Speaking at Madras yesterday, the Viceroy referred to the banking crisis in the following terms:—

The monsoon promised to be wholly favourable and the commercial sky was not at that time overcast, we were thinking solely of finding some means to alleviate the special stringency to which the money market is naturally subject at such time. Since then, however, the conditions have undergone a mostunfortunate change. I do not refer so much to the less favourable agricultural position, though this is serious and regrettable, I am thinking more particularly of the severe banking and commercial crisis through which this country is now passing. The disturbance of credit which originated inthe first banking faliures inthe Punjab, has extended to some extent to Northern India, while the storm centre is at Bombay. The crisis already has produced calamitous results, I shall not attempt to indicate the causes to which these troubles may be attributed, but I wish to emphasis two points, viz:—In the first case we have felt that in these exceptional conditions the Government of India ought not to take up an attitude of entire aloofness and detachment; we have closely followed the course of events and where it has been possible and legitimate to do so, we have given timely assistance I am glad to say that there has been no undue disposition to look to Government for help. Such help as we can properly give is limited in extent and necessarily subject to conditions and safeguards. But what we could do has been and will continue to be done.

Secondly, I wish to say a word about the furture. These failures have inevitably aroused some distrust in Indian banking institutions and the the feeling of disquiet is not likely to be quickly removed. We must all deplore the set back which these events must be expected to give to the tendency which has been so pronounced in recent years for the savings of the people to be increasingly applied in investment and industrial enterprise. In spite of inexperience or recklessness, the movement was sound in itself; indeed, it is a necessary condition of India's development and prosperity, and I am convinced that it will be maintained in spite of temporary checks. If the Indian investor is taught by these events to be more careful to distinguish between sound and unsound undertakings, or if they leave the way for some better system of regulation and protection they will not have been unfruitful of beneficent result. Meanwhile I earnestly hope that the legitimate caution which these misfortunes inspire, will not degenerate into unreasoning dismay, the only outcome of which must be to confound the good with the bad, and bring heavy loss upon investors and depositors whose money is lodged with inherently safe institutions.

THE SIND BANK.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

The directors of the Sind Bank owing to the tightness of the money market, have made a further call of 20 per cent. on each share to enable them to meet the demands of depositors who appear to have had their confidence shaken in banks floated with small capitals. The shareholders in Upper Sind are loth to meet this further call and seem to prefer forfeiting their shares to paying up the call. In view of this, Mr. Pribhdas Shewakaran, one of the directors of the bank, has addressed the board on the advisability of holding a meeting of the shareholders at an early date for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the future working of the bank.

THE HINDUSTAN BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Nov. 24.

In the Hindustan Bank liquidation matter, Shaikh Nasiruddin, acting District Judge, Multan, has passed orders appointing Abdulla Khan, barrister, Yeja Singh and Surmukh Singh, pleaders, as provisional official liquidators pending the final disposal.

BANK OF BURMA.

THREE PETITIONS FILED BY LIQUIDATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

The official liquidator of the Bank of Burma to-day filed three applications in the Chief Court. In the first the petitioner asked for an order calling upon the four directors, Mower, Clifford, Okeden and Solomon, and the general manager, Strachan, to show cause why an order should not be passed directing the repayment of their directors' fees. The remuneration paid to the first three directors from March 16, 1910, to August 4, 1911, was Rs. 6,000 each, and to Solomon from July, 1910, to August, 1911, the fees amounted to Rs. 3,600.

The second petition was for an order calling upon Mower, Clifford and Strachan and also the chartered accountants Stuart, Smith and Allan, to show cause why an order should not be passed compelling them to repay Rs. 61,687-8-0 and interest. At a directors' meeting in August, 1911, payment was sanctioned of this sum as an *ad interim* dividend, and that dividend was paid out of the capital. The balance-sheet at that meeting showed a profit for the half-year of over a lakh and sixty-two thousand, whereas the directors, manager and auditors had reason to know there had been a loss of at least Rs 29,000.

The third petition was in respect of the underwriting of an issue of 125,000 shares of the Rangoon Refinery Company at twenty-one shillings, which petitioner was advised was *ultra vires*, The same parties as in the first application were called upon to pay the liquidators eight lakhs and thirty-four thousand rupees with interest.

The hearing has been adjourned till December 8, for the return of the notice on Mower, who is in England.

THE MOSLEM SPLIT.

MADRAS VIEW OF LONDON LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

At a council meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League held on Nov. 22 to consider the situation created by recent developments in London, the Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, dated Nov. 7, 1913, discussing the incidents which led to his resignation of the Presidentship of the London League and inviting the opinion of the Madras League as to whether the London League should be subordinate to or work on co-ordinate lines with the Central League in India. The council then adopted the following resolution:—"Considering the importance and far-reaching nature of the issue raised in the above letter the council does not feel itself competent to deal with a subject which can only be decided by the All-India Moslem League in its annual session. The Council cannot at the same time help observing that all principles of policy should, as a matter of course, be laid down by the community in India. The Council regrets that Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali, who were deputed by the Muslim League to lay the views of the community before the British Cabinet, were not granted interviews by Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe, owing to some misapprehension on their part."

BOMBAY ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

Scotsmen should not need to be reminded that the Bombay St. Andrew's Day Dinner will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday evening next. Those who are desirous of attending should communicate with the Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal (P. Chrystal and Co.) or with Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon (Turner Hoare and Co.)

THE AGENT IN KATHIAWAR.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—A purda party was given in honour of Mrs. Sladen, wife of the Agent to the Governor of Bombay, in Kathiawar, in the new palace of Maharaj Nand Konverba at Bhavnagar, on Friday evening, when there was a large gathering. The palace was beautifully decorated. After refreshments the party was entertained to a nautch by the State singer. The State band was also in attendance to enliven the occasion. On Saturday evening a garden party was given in honour of Mr. Sladen.

BANKING REFORM.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

Mr. R. D. Hughes, secretary of the Bombay Trades Association, has sent us the following expressions, of the views of his committee on the new banking legislation:—

My committee concur entirely with the suggestion that the terms "bank" and "bankers," etc., shall not be allowed to be used except by companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In regard to banks already in existence, my committee observe that "the Government of India would be prepared to consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six-monthly intervals of balance-sheets audited by a person competent to audit under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act"; but in view of the fact, on which you lay particular stress, namely, that the withdrawal of the right to use the terms "bankers" or "banking agents" in concerns controlled by individuals or by partnerships does not inflict any real hardship, that they, too, should be compelled to register under the Indian Companies Act: in short that every person or firm or partnership using the terms "bank" or "bankers" or "banking agents," and purporting to do any business appertaining to banking should be so registered.

With regard to para. 3 of your letter, I am instructed to express generally the concurrence of my committee with the restrictions suggested therein, subject however to the following reservations:—

Indent 4—"A restriction as to taking up by a "bank" of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost."

I am directed by my committee to say in this connection, that no "bank," so registered under the Indian Companies Act should be permitted to take up any business outside that of banking in which banking profits may be lost; and further that in every case Articles of Association must specify clearly and without ambiguity the character of the business which the "bank" may undertake.

I am also instructed to offer the following observations for the consideration of the Government of India:—

(1) Audit.—The efficiency and character of auditors of registered companies is as important to the public as that of legal practitioners, and it is an anomaly that, while no person can practise as a lawyer who has not been subjected to the most drastic tests by examination, etc., persons whose "qualifications," are, frequently enough, self-granted are permitted to pose as auditors. No person should be allowed to act as the auditor of a registered company who is not—

(a) a Chartered Accountant qualified under the Incorporated Society of Accountants of England; or

(b) an accountant who has been passed as such by a Board of examiners in India which my committee suggest should be established; and

(c) an auditor of a registered company shall be an accountant (as defined in paras (*a*) and (*b*) of at least ten years' standing.

(2) Securities for Loans.—The question of bankers' securities should be under strict control, and it should be laid down clearly what class of "securities" may not be advanced on.

My committee note with satisfaction that the Government of India recognise the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business and trust that the draft of any proposed Bill will be circulated among commercial and trading interests in this country, before the same is introduced into the Council.

LAND RECORDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The following Press *communique* has been issued by the Home Department:—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the inclusion of two appointments of Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) which are ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, in the list of appointments in that Presidency, which are open to members of the Provincial Civil Service.

RABINDRANATH'S HONOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Rabindranath Tagore last evening at Bolepore to felicitate him on the award of the Nobel prize. The deputation consisted of about five hundred persons, members of different literary societies in Bengal, prominent among them being Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Dr. J. C. the Bose, Rev. C. F. Andrews, the Rev. Mr. Melburn, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. Congratulations were offered in Bengalee, Sanskrit and English to Mr. Tagore by prominent members of the deputation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

There was a marked improvement in the share market to-day. Coal shares, however, were restricted sellers being reluctant to part at current quotations.

The transactions were:—Baraboni Rs. 12-14, Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 13-8; Bhasragari, Rs. 17-12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18-12; Bhalgora, Rs. 20-10, Rs. 20-12, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21-4; Lakurka, Rs. 16-4 and Rs. 16-8; Phularitand Rs. 5-8; Ranigung, Rs. 21-0; Dendra, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13-12; Sudamdih (pref.) Rs. 11-12.

In jute, Barnagores were at Rs. 75 and 76; Clive (ord.), Rs. 50; Kanknarrah (ord.), Rs. 181.

TREATY OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

It is authoritatively stated that the Treaty of Mysore announced by the Viceroy on Nov. 6, will not be signed for some little time yet. Only its terms were finally approved by the parties thereto on that occasion.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

SURPLUS CATTLE IN TOWN STABLES.

TO BE REMOVED TO NEW QUARTERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Todd, the President, presiding.

The Board resumed discussion on the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, seconded by Dr. Dadachanji, which was as follows:—

"That the report, dated March 10, of the Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding draft by-laws in respect of milch cattle stables, be approved and adopted.

"That the draft by-laws, amended as recommended by the Committee, be now finally approved and submitted to Government for confirmation.

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the city a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere."

To this an amendment was proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji as follows:—

"That the draft by-laws, amended as recommended by the Committee, be now finally approved, subject to by-laws Nos. 6 and 18 being modified.

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the city a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere."

A SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

Dr. Moses moved a second amendment. He proposed that a milch-cattle stable should be at least 35 feet away from a dwelling-house and 25 feet from a street. This amendment he moved as a compromise.

Dr. Mesahri seconded.

Dr. Dinshah B. Master said that he would vote against any proposal suggesting a reduction in distance to be kept between stables and dwelling-houses.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji remarked that the last amendment was not at all a compromise, and he was very much astonished that it should come from a doctor.

Mr. Navalkar was in favour of the amendment moved by Dr. Sukhia. He said that he would not take into account any suggestions made that the price of milk would be affected. If the prices were affected, the rich would be concerned, and they should not mind that. He moved a series of amendments clearly defining every section.

In the face of the strong arguments advanced by Mr. Orr, on the last occasion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he could not support any amendments, which of course were moved in the interest of sanitation. He did not know if Mr. Orr suggested the occupation of Agripada land for the purposes of milch cattle stables from selfish motives in the interest of the Improvement Trust, but his arguments were not selfish. His arguments were sound from an economic point of view, and were not such as could be lightly set aside. He did not therefore think he would be justified in voting in favour of the amendment. One thing he wished to impress upon the mind of the members more than anything else, namely, that the by-laws were not the final word. There was an absolute necessity for securing a pure milk supply for the city and he hoped that in a very short time Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Wadia, Dr. Master and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, who took a very keen interest in the question, would come forward with definite proposals. Under the present circumstances they must also take into consideration the economic side of the question.

OBJECTION TO DISTANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was against the removal of milch cattle stables to a distance. The climatic influences upon milk were bad, and the milk would become sour before it reached the city. How many poor people went to those stables in the city morning and evening for only half a seer of milk only to insure purity! If the stables were far away, they could not get fresh milk.

Colonel Collie said that, while considering the by-laws in Committee, no one thought of reaching an ideal standard. The Corporation had to bear in mind that while attempting to reach an ideal standard, they had to deal with the stables that existed in the city. When that was the case, he thought the best course was for the Corporation to accept the by-laws as proposed by Mr. Orr.

Sir Bralchandra said that in securing a pure milk supply for Bombay the Corporation must proceed steadily. It cannot be done all at once.

The Hon. Mr. Orr replied at some length. He repeated the argument he had urged while moving the proposition and in reply to the various amendments he said that there was no guarantee for the stable-keepers finding devices to make good the money they would be compelled to spend in finding more space for the accommodation of cattle. The milch cattle stables should be located at places where Municipal supervision could be easily and properly exercised.

On a division, all the amendments were lost and Mr. Orr's proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Standing Committee's review of the Municipal Administration report by the Commissioner was recorded. Mr. Sethna remarked that the Report showed the usual continuity of progress.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

COLLISION WITH A TRAM.

ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY LADIES.

THROWN OUT BUT NOT INJURED.

A serious collision occurred yesterday noon in Esplanade-road, Bombay, between a gig and a tram-car.

A lady, named, Miss Hawtrey was driving the gig in company with another lady along Esplanade-road in the direction of Bori-Bunder. Miss Hawtrey attempted to cross the tram-lines, when a tram-car came from behind, and knocked the gig over breaking, the shafts.

The ladies and the syce were thrown out but fortunately escaped injuries.

The terrified animal bolted in the direction of the Bombay Club and dashing on to the pavement, got the front wheels of the gig locked into the front wheels of a shigram, which was standing there. The animal was then secured.

THE CALCUTTA BOMBS.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In connection with the recent bomb discoveries here, the *Empire* states that house searches were continued in Sham pookur, Burtollah and Sookea Street sections this morning. No further arrests were made, but it is understood that some alleged incriminating documents were taken possession of by the C.I.D. All the accused were placed before Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, at Lall Bazaar this morning, and all but five were released on bail of Rs. 100 to appear on Dec. 6. The names of the three men out of the five who have been detained are Seo Shanker, Saroda Kanto and Chunder Shekhar. The charges which have been preferred against the five accused are not yet known, but it is believed that they will be placed on their trial under the Explosives Act.

In connection with the discovery of an alleged bomb factory in Rajabazar, three more persons were arrested yesterday, thus making a total of thirty. Authoritative information is not available as to the identity of the men under arrest.

THE BOMBAY PARLIAMENT.

The Bombay Parliament met yesterday at the Y. M. C. A. Hall when the First Lord of the Admiralty unfolded his scheme for an Indian Nawab Act. In view of the protection of the great commercial interests of India at stake, he said that India ought to contribute towards the Imperial defences by the formation of an Indian Navy, and suggested an additional taxation of 5 pies in the rupee for funds for the same. A discussion on the subject followed, but the general trend of opinion was in favour of the Bill, although there were a few who deprecated the proposal of additional taxation and suggested that the funds should be found by retrenchment in certain other quarters.

COCAINE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The question of enhancing the punishment for cocaine offences is at present under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

The *Empire* states that it is authoritatively informed that Sir K. S. Gupta, Member of the India Council since 1908, has been appointed Vice-President of the India Council for twelve months from November 1.

It is notified in the *Punjab Gazette* that all native Christians who either hold land or reside in the Gujranwala or Lyallpur districts will be deemed an agricultural tribe for purposes of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....Rs. 8,00,000

30th April, „ .....Rs. 24,00,000

31st July, „ .....Rs. 52,00,000

30th December „ .....Rs. 1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

RECORD RECEIPTS AGAIN.

PROGRESS OF NEW WORKS.

We have received the administration report by the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust (Mr. H. C. Mules). This shows revenue receipts and expenditure for the year 1912-13 as follows:—

	Rs.
Revenue receipts (excluding expenditure from the Port Fund Account.....	4,53,86,102
Expenditure	37,70,026
Surplus	8,16,046

The revenue receipts were again the highest ever realized in the history of the port, exceeding those of 1911-12, the previous highest by Rs. 5,76,112. In this connection it is of interest to recall that in 1907 the Accountant-General suggested that a forecast should be made of what the probable income and expenditure of the Karachi Port Trust would be at some future date. The Board appointed a committee, who after a very careful enquiry reported that as far as they were able to estimate, the income in 1917-18 would approximate, Rs. 45,87,800 being roughly 50 per cent. more than the income in 1906-07. The Board adopted the figure, and in reporting on the subject remarked that "looking at the growth of this port in the past ten years, in which period their revenue has increased by 25 per cent., they can see no reason why their revenue should not increase by 50 per cent. in the next ten years." The figures given above show that the board's estimate was far from unduly sanguine, as their income has increased by 50 per cent. in half the period named.

Although the number and size of vessels handled by the pilots during the year under report was larger than in any previous year, it is gratifying to be able to record that no accident occurred to vessels in their charge.

The list of accidents to shipping in the harbour includes three outbreaks of fire in the coal cargoes of vessels. In all cases the Trustees' fire appliances were utilized and the fires were successfully extinguished. It is worthy of note that nearly all coal cargo fires occur in steamers from Calcutta and chiefly during the months of April and May. No case of fire on a coal cargo from South Africa has been reported, though the number of such cargoes is increasing.

The foundations and plinth work for the new Port Trust offices were partially completed, and tenders for the superstructure had been invited at the close of the year.

The close of the year 1912-13 marks the practical completion of works the result of which will be a new departure in the history of the Trust. The year 1913-14 will find the new "Mansfield" import yard in full working order and the old yard handed over to the North-Western Railway. The Keamari yard will be purely an exporters' yard, the whole of the stacking areas therein being reserved for the use of the export merchants. All the local merchants who were formerly accommodated at Keamari will be allotted areas in the Thule Produce yard, and the stacking area available on the Port Trust premises will be increased by the area of the plinths in that yard, viz., 196,000 square yards. The result will be enormously to facilitate the operations of the Port Trust and the North-Western Railway.

THE STAFF.

The Port Trust staff was re-organized during the year but with effect from the 1st April, 1913. While the Customs receipts are steadily rising, it is unfortunate that the new Customs House has not been commenced. The Port Trust still continue to house the Chief Collector of Customs office without remuneration, and for this purpose have had to set aside not only a building which ought to be pulled down in pursuance of the improvement scheme, but a brand new warehouse in the "Mansfield" import yard which they require for use.

The works in connection with the development of the property acquired by purchase and exchange from the North-Western Railway and the Military Department have progressed, and it is hoped that in the coming year some practical action may be possible as regards the grant of building sites. The new commissariat yard has also progressed, and will be completed in the coming year.

The present system of stacking in the open and working at the wharves, appears to meet the wishes of the export merchants, and the Port Trustees have not seen their way to indulge in expensive experiments in connection with elevators in the absence of a demand from their constituents—the export merchants—and in the absence of any guarantees as to the erection of the subsidiary elevators up-country.

The plans and estimates for the west wharfage had not been completed at the close of the year, but have been [illegible] and [illegible] reached [illegible] memorandum [illegible] by a [illegible] the [illegible] so [illegible] no [illegible] to [illegible]

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well in to the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and injurious Hair Oil which injures Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

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Nourishes the Hair,

Removes the Dandruff,

Increases the Growth,

Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1, V. P. EXTRA. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

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BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON.

TROUBLED MEXICO.

GENUINE NEWS HARD TO OBTAIN.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS.

I met a man shortly before I left England, wrote a correspondent of the *Times* on Oct. 14, who assured me that the troubles of Mexico were wildly exaggerated. He had just returned from a visit to Mexico City. He took boat from New York to Vera Cruz, and train from Vera Cruz to the capital. He saw no rebels nor any sign of their work—no bodies hanging from trees and telegraph poles, as can be seen here; no ruins of dynamited trains; no broken bridges. He found the service of the Mexican Railway punctual and regular. He received official assurances that the rebellion was practically (much virtue in your "practically") over. Business men joined with officials in making light of the disturbances, which were caused by small bands of brigands who were rapidly being exterminated. He left by way of Vera Cruz again, and he honestly belived that the stories of continual fighting in the north were "a pack of lies."

Had I gone direct to Mexico City by the same route I should no doubt have taken the same view. It seemed to me to be wiser to go first to the districts which were said to be disturbed. I have travelled to and fro along some 1,200 miles of frontier between Mexico and the United States. I have been across that frontier at several points. I have talked with scores of men who have lived in Mexico through the past three years of revolution. The result has been to show me that the troubles of this distracted country have certainly not been exaggerated in Great Britain or in Europe. On the contrary, neither the British nor the European public have any idea of the havoc that has been wrought.

THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The chief reason of this lies, I think, in the fact that news from the disturbed districts comes through American channels. These channels are untrustworthy, not so much because of the Yellow tendency to exaggerate, which cause newspapers in the United States to be read with cynical scepticism, as on account of two forces that are operating against any full unprejudiced statement of the truth. These forces are :—

(1) The disposition of the Mexican Government (and of the Constitutionalists also) to expel any newspaper correspondent who sends news which they would prefer to suppress.

(2) The widespread sympathy with the rebels (in some cases paid for by them) which animates the American Press, and causes it to ignore aspects of the rebel campaign which might tell against it in the American mind.

All founts of information must therefore be distrusted. What is called "news" is frequently supplied by Constitutionalist agents, and is of no more value than official statements from the other side. How much these are worth may be gathered by comparing one made a day or two back by the Minister of the Interior to the effect that "All Governors reported their States free from disturbances" with the fact, verified by myself, on the spot, that each of the four railways running south from the United States frontier is blocked by fighting. All over the north the railways have been torn up again and again. Passenger trains have been blown up and burned, as well as troop trains. The lines are in a deplorable state. The rebels will burn a dozen bridges where one would serve their strategic purpose. They attach engines to the rails and drag them up for hundreds of yards. Such wanton destruction, coupled with their habit of living upon the country, has earned for them the title of "bandits," which every American in Mexico, and most Mexicans of substance also, fling at them with contemptuous hate.

REBEL LEADERS AND THEIR METHODS.

As I have explained, the term cannot be fairly applied, in our sense of the word, to such a leader as General Carranza. He and a number of other chiefs of the revolution assert and believe that they are fighting for democratic principle. It is true that their conception of democracy is peculiar that their influence over local leaders is slight, and that their campaign in favour of justice is undoubtedly carried on by the aid of robbery and rapine. But one must try to distinguish between men of education who are pursuing ideals (mixed, no doubt as the way of human nature is, with personal ambition) and men who are simply fighting for the sake of loot. This is not always easy, since some of the worst of those who are really bandits profess Radical and even Socialist opinions. Zapata, in the State of Morelos, defies every Government impartially under pretence of protecting the poor against the rich. Colonel Villa, who lately took the city of Torreon with 6,000 men, calls himself a Socialist, though, it is said, he borrows his doctrines wholesale from his private secretary, simply using them as a pretext for preying upon property.

OUTRAGES ON PROPERTY.

Out of hundreds of cases related to me by people who have suffered at the hands of the Constitutionalists, who behave as if the Constitution included no law against theft, I pick out a few. At Poquilla, in Chihuahua, where a dam is being built for power and irregation, a demand was made upon the manager for £1,000. His refusal to pay was followed immediately by a threat to shoot him. He was thrown into a ditch while the offices were seized and searched. After a time he agreed to find the money in return for an undertaking that he should not be molested again. That undertaking was not kept. The owner of a flour mill in Saltillo described to me the utter devastation of his property. Everything was taken. Even the belts of the machinery were cut up into accoutrements. Fine grain was poured out in vast quantities for the horses to trample as they fed. For two days this mill was the hottest centre of a battle ; as he put it, "the place was shot all to pieces." Near Saltillo the Mayapil Copper Company, of which the capital is held mainly in the North of England, has done no work to speak of for six months. The Federals are at one end of its private line of railway from Saltillo to Conception : the rebels at the other, so they are between two fires. With the sense of humour which rarely deserts the Anglo-Saxon, the train which for a time struggled spasmodically to and fro was nicknamed the "Try-Weakly." But it is no joke to the owners of a rich property to have their business indefinitely suspended and into the bargain to be robbed. Close to this is a big ranch upon which the rebels seized all the animals and all the crops ; the loss is reckoned at £150,000. In another part of Coahuila the Cloete ranch was pillaged to the extent of £10,000 while the Constitutionalists were in control of the district. Of the Federals generally the manager spoke highly.

RAILWAYS IDLE.

The Mexico North-Western Railway in Chihuahua has since June been at a standstill, after suffering losses for two years before that. Its 500 miles of track are in a part of the country where fighting has been pretty well continuous. Both sides have damaged it. Mr. Crockett, the general manager, told me in El Paso that up to the beginning of October 856 bridges had been rebuilt or repaired ; at that time 78 were still down. The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, which runs through Sonora, has also lost the greater part of its traffic. For a long time it has been running at a loss, and to repair the damage done would cost, so Colonel Randolph, the president, estimates £800,000. Between the two parties the position of any business is difficult and dangerous ; that of a railway in the heart of the rebel country is desperate indeed.

Had the United States Government refused to permit its citizens to be robbed and murdered, Mexico would be safer for foreigners than it is to-day. A General in command of United States troops told me that the number of Americans killed and reported as killed to the State Department passed 200. The losses which have fallen upon them reach a sum of 40 millions sterling at a low estimate, for such cases as I have quoted have been occurring all over the northern States. Neither Mexican nor American considers himself or his property safe. I have been trying to hire a wagon or a motor-car to take me to Monterey, since there are no trains. There is a large number of people waiting to return to their families or their business in Mexico. I could not understand why they made no attempt to travel by road. Now I know. On the Mexican side all the drivers admit that they are afraid to risk it. On the American side I am faced with the necessity of giving a bond for the value of the car or the team of horses in case they are seized. No one will start without that. A few months ago a man drove a party out because the railway was obstructed. A rebel patrol called on them to stop. They were foolish enough not to stop and were fired on. That made them pull up. For seven days they were kept apart, scarcely speaking to anyone. Then they were taken up to the frontier of the State of Coahuila and allowed to go. Six weeks later the motor-car was returned by train with £10 to pay. It was in a ruined condition ; the rebels had used it until they could use it no more.

Yet for all these outrages there is no redress. The American theory seems to be that foreigners have no rights in Mexico and ought not to expect protection. "We don't expect it," an American said to me a Southerner, too, who has been a Democrat all his life ; "not from this schoolmaster at Washington. He is ready enough to lecture General Huerta—the biggest man in Mexico to-day—when he imprisons Mexican Deputies. These bandits can treat Americans just as they please, and they know it. If Roosevelt had been President he'd have known what to do." I have heard that sentiment often expressed.

FUTURE OF HARROW.

The possibility of pulling down Harrow School and removing it to some other locality was mentioned at a Local Government Board inquiry at Harrow regarding the application for sanction to prepare a town planning scheme for the district and parts of Pinner and Northolt.

A great portion of the school property, including the cricket fields, speech room, Vaughan library, music school, and chapel, is included in the 1,720 acres with which the Harrow Council wish to deal.

Mr. T. Adams, the inspector, asked why the school property was included. The Board would require some strong reason for scheduling it, he said. He could understand where the danger lay when large buildings where pulled down and small property erected, but surely that did not apply to Harrow School. Was it likely to be pulled down ?

The Clerk to the Council said they could not tell what might happen to the school, but with London gradually spreading out towards Harrow the governors of the school might decide to remove the ancient foundation to some other locality.

THE WISBECH RIOTS.

The feeling aroused among the working classes of Wisbech wrote a special correspondent of the *Times* on Nov. 5, by the strange circumstances attending the sudden death of Dr. Horace Dimock, one of the panel doctors under the Insurance Act, is still bitter and unreasoning, thought it is not now so lawless as it has been in its manifestations. On Thursday Oct. 30 the houses of two of the local doctors who have been conspicuous in their opposition to the panel system were attacked and their windows broken and so serious was the situation that the Mayor had to read the Riot Act and order the police to disperse the mob. Both on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 there were again disorderly assemblies in the streets and baton charges by the police.

Feeling, however, is still very acute, and probably will not be allayed until there is a thorough investigation of the whole affair, for it has some curious, if not mysterious, aspects.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76 ,New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

WHAT IS YOUR BABY'S WEIGHT?

HOW YOU CAN ENSURE ITS PROPER GROWTH.

"There is no more delicate index of the health of an infant than the progress of the weight."

So writes one of the chief medical authorities on infant life and health. This weight, he points out, must be due to the proper growth of the infants' bones and muscles and not to excessive fat, which is often the first symptom of rickets.

Of all foods for the infant, the most important is milk-albumin. It is the most nutritious and digestible part of milk. It exists in large quantities in human milk, for which reason natural feeding is best for the baby. Pure cow's milk contains about a third the milk-albumin as the same quantity of human milk, and when diluted contains considerably less. Hence, infants fed on diluted cow's milk alone are more or less starved.

It is milk-albumin which makes human milk form in the infant's stomach the soft, fine flakes which are so strikingly different from the large, hard curds of cow's milk.

HOW TO MAKE ANIMAL MILK LIKE HUMAN MILK.

Cow's milk, condensed or pure, buffalo's milk, etc., and the other substitutes used in India for human milk, can all be made to contain the same large proportion of milk-albumin which exists in human milk by adding to them, when properly diluted, the necessary quantity of Albulactin—which is pure, soluble, sterile milk-albumin. As *The Medical Times* states : "This process gives a fluid which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

Infants fed with Albulactin rapidly put on as much good, solid flesh as when fed at the breast, as the following letters prove :

"The Baroness de Wolff has used Albulactin for her little son since his birth. He is now two months' old and weighs 16 lbs. The Baroness will willingly recommend Albulactin to any of her friends."

A physician at the Station Hospital, Cannanore, India, describes his baby daughter, aged six weeks, who, after being bottle-fed for a month, "was found to be losing weight ; with pinched face ; loose, offensive, undigested motions, and crying simply night and day."

HOW A PHYSICIAN RESTORED HIS OWN BABY'S WEIGHT.

Then Albulactin was started, and, he writes, "Within the first two days, the diarrhœa and offensiveness of the motions were gone, and crying was a thing of the past. Days and nights were alike; she slept through both, and at the end of the first week the child had put on 13 ozs. and was bright and cheerful. In the second week she put on 6 ozs., in the third week 12 ozs.; fourth week 3 ozs. as the result of an attack of diarrhœa brought on by changing her food. As soon as the old diet was re-started, the weight went up 10 ozs. in the next week, and 14 ozs. the following week. When four months and a-half old, she was 16 ozs. heavier and three inches taller than another baby of her own age."

Such facts must convince every mother that Albulactin is the ideal preparation for her baby if it has to be bottle fed. A. Wulfing and Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, will send a beautifully-produced pamphlet, relating to the baby in health and illness, to all who write for it to the above address, mentioning this paper.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 15th Nov. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Nov 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	1729100	7791700	9520600
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	50500	236800	287300
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	2900	21100	24000
Total...	3021·48	1782800	8049100	9831900
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 15th Nov 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1476063	7525381	9002444
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	47063	214489	261552
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2300	18877	21477
Total...	2956·78	1526626	7758847	9285473
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 64·70	+ 25243	+ 265719	+ 518156
A.D.CRy.	...	+ 3437	+ 22912	+ 25748
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 600	+ 2223	+ 2823

* Altered from 2855·69 to 2855·31 as per final Audited return of traffic per No. G. R. S.-P.-299 dated 20th November 1913.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by dealers every where.

AN IMPERIAL ASSIZE.

LORD HALDANE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT CHANGES POSSIBLE.

Important possible changes in the supreme tribunals of the Empire were referred to in mail week in a speech delivered in London by the Lord Chancellor. Lord Haldane was presiding at the first of a series of five Rhodes lectures given by Mr. J. H. Morgan at University College, and he said that if the House of Lords were reformed a new supreme appeal Court would have to be found for the United Kingdom. Speaking for himself, he suggested that this might be accomplished by an enlargement of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which sitting in more than one division, would hear appeals both from the Dominions and from the Courts of the United Kingdom. The members of this tribunal might go to the Dominions to hear appeals. Such a solution of this problem he thought would prove one of the most powerful influences for unifying the Empire.

Lord Haldane, in the course of some preliminary remarks respecting Professor Morgan's series of lectures, said that when he was in Canada he was struck with the feeling among those who were most competent to give an authoritative opinion that, if any change took place at all events what they did not want, was to appeal to some new Court outside the Dominions. They said, "We value the appeal to the King in Council very much ; we do not want to interfere with it, and if anything has to be done to alter the judicial arrangements, we hope that the foundation and principle of that appeal and the form of the Court will not be varied." That was probably an observation which every one of the self-governing Dominions would make. It meant that they regarded the King in his Privy Council, advised by the Judicial Committee, as something not outside themselves.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Both parties in the State were agreed that the first Chamber must be reformed, and reformed in a fashion that made it impossible for it to continue to be the supreme appellate Court of England, Scotland, and Ireland. And if that came, they would have to find a new appellate Court. What could that new appellate Courtbe ? He was not speaking for anybody except himself—and he was not committing himself (laughter), but he had an impression that it would work out in this way. The great link of the Empire, which the judicial functions of the King in his Council represented, would be further developed, and all appeals, whether from countries forming part of the King's Dominions outside these islands, or from these islands themselves, would be to the King in Council just as had been proposed with Irish Bills in the Home Rule Bill. That would involve a certain change. The work would be far too great for the Judicial Committee as it was at present constituted. But, as a matter of fact, the change would be one of form rather than of substance. By an Act passed last August they had got two more Judges available for the Joint Service of the Judicial tribunal of the House of Lord and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and a very valuable addition those two Judges were. Supposing that that body having still larger functions to perform, were still more enlarged, and that an Act were passed which would enable it to sit in more divisions than one, what an instrument we should have for solving the Imperial problem to which he had referred. As the King was not a local institution, but an Imperial institution, as the King was present in each of his Dominions, and represented by his Ministers, and as his Privy Council was an Imperial body existing for and drawing its members from all parts of the Dominions, and containing on its Judicial Committee the Chief Justices and Judges in the different parts of the Empire, they had at once a Court which did not offend against the canon which the self-governing Dominions desired to set up—that their Supreme Court of Appeal should not be outside themselves. It would be an appeal from their supreme tribunals to the king in Privy Council, which was as much localized in their Dominions as it was localized in London at home.

SITTINGS IN THE DOMINIONS.

The Imperial Privy Council was a real Imperial body. It had no local habitation, and, if it could sit in more divisions than one, then he saw a ready solution of problems which had been vexing the minds from time to time of a good many statesmen. Suppose, for instance, they had a boundary case out in Canada, between the Dominion and the Provinces, such as they had a few years ago. What would be more easy than to export some members from London from the Judicial Committee to go and sit as the King's Imperial Privy Council Committee in Canada and deal with those things on the spot? They might call in the assistance, if it was so agreed, of the Australian Chief Justice. Just lately we had been making some development in that direction. The Chief Justice of the Commonwealth had been sitting until the other day in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council hearing appeals from the various parts of the Empire. Lord de Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Union of South Africa, had been sitting in the House of Lords hearing Scottish appeals which he was very well qualified to do. They had got here a most valuable instrument to hand which, if a clear policy was kept in view and very little development was made, would solve all these problems and give the greatest tribunal, and also one of the greatest unifying influences in holding the Empire together, which it was possible to conceive. Fortunately they had not to construct it. It was there. They had only to develop it according to existing traditions, and, speaking for himself, he thought a reform which, transferring the hearing of all the supreme appeals of the various Dominions of the King to the King in Council and enabling the Judicial Committee of that Council to sit in more than one division, so that it need not be sitting always in the same place and might move, if necessary, from time to time about through the Empire, would be a great step in the solution of the problem of Imperial unification.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PLEA FOR CANNIBALISM.

A cannibal diet is the healthiest, says Professor Hugoneng, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Lyons.

"Of all habits of feeding," he maintains "cannibalism reduces to a minimum the work of the digestive organs. Our organism restores itself and maintains itself in health, in direct proportion to the extent to which it is nourished by cells similar in their nature to those which it loses by waste."

SINGING FOR SOLDIERS.

Singing among soldiers is commended by General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorien in his annual report on the field training of the Southern Command. "I am glad to see," he says, "that several depot commanders encourage the men to sing. They have concerts and encourage glee singing with a view to accustoming the men to sing stirring songs on the line of march."

MR. ALAN CAMPBELL,

Mr. Alan Campbell, son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at the age of twenty-nine, is undertaking management on his own account, and at the beginning of next month opens a season at the Globe Theatre. For his first venture he has secured Mr. Kenneth Douglas as his producer and leading man. The play is by Mr. Lechmere Worrall (the author of "Ann" and "Her Side of the House") and Mr. Bernard Merrivale. Mr. Campbell himself is the author of "The Dust of Egypt."

LIFE FOR A DEAF MAN.

In a vain effort to save the life of a deaf man on the line, a woman was killed at a level crossing at Liss, Hampshire. Mrs. Whapshott, wife of a foreman platelayer living in a cottage at the side of the railway, saw the deaf man, a fern gatherer, named Christopher Hobbs, at the crossing just as a train from London was approaching. She dashed forward to save him, but both were knocked down by the engine and killed.

4 FT. OF RAIN IN TWO DAYS.

Twelve earthquake shocks have occurred at Baguio in the Phillipine Islands during one night while a typhoon was blowing at about seventy miles an hour. The night was pitch dark and rain fell in torrents.

For the forty-eight hours that the typhoon lasted 48 inches of rain fell. During eight of the forty-eight hours 24in. of rain fell. It was an awe-inspiring experience.

NAVY REFUSAL OF AIRSHIP.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu reported to a meeting of the Britannia Airship Committee that the Admiralty disapproved of the design of th airship which the committee proppsed to build for the nation if the necessary funds were subscribed.

Lord Montagu resigned from the committee, who afterwards decided to go on with the scheme and to appeal for funds.

IN GAOL FOR A DOLLAR.

Mr. Albert Snover, of Love-lane, Newton (N. J.), one of the wealthiest landowners in that bicinty is spending an indefinite period in the county gaol because of his refusal to pay his poll tax of dol. 1 for 1912. He is the only voter of the town's 1,290 who has refused to pay the tax.

MARIE LLOYD'S TROUBLES.

Miss Marie Lloyd's American troubles are not yet over. She is angry at the methods of American music-hall managers, by which she says she has to lose two weeks to carry out her twenty weeks' contract, because working on Sundays does not allow time to make the long railway journey to the next city. The lawyers charged her $1,500 (£300), for getting her out of Ellis Island.

MOTOR RESERVE DISBANDED.

The "London Gazette" announces that the King has approved the disbandment of the Army Motor Reserve. Officers relinquish their commissions, but are permitted to retain their rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

BLOWN SIX MILES.

Further evidence of the extraordinary severity of the recent storm in Wales has been afforded in Breconshire, where a farmer has discovered on the top of a high mountain a quantity of new building planks and various debris, which must have been carried up the mountain by the tornado, from a distance probably of six miles, from one of the valleys.

EGYPTIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

Arrangements have been almost completed for the construction at a point a little east of Alexandria of a basin capable of accommodating a considerable squadron of destroyers and submarines, with adjoining sheds for aeroplanes and hydroplanes.

The matter was under discussion during Lord Kitchener's recent visit to England, and it is of interest to note that the site likely to be chosen for the basin is in the closest proximity to Ramleh, which bore the brunt of the bombardment of Alexandria which opened the Egyptian war of 1882 and the suppression of the rebellion under Arabi Pasha.

BRITISH FLEET AT MALTA.

The number of warships at Malta has been augmented by the arrival of the battleships Agamemnon and Cornwallis and the light cruiser Blonde. The Grand Harbour is now almost full of warships, and presents a most imposing spectacle. A regular stream of people is proceeding to the barracca and the bastions overlooking the harbour.

SLIT SKIRTS HEALTHY.

Without attempting to pass an opinion upon questions of taste or modesty, the United States Public Health Service has put its stamp of approval upon slit skirts and diaphanous gowns from the health standpoint. Assistant Surgeon-General Rucker announces that "women wear too many clothes, anyway," and that the woman who dresses in up-to-date style is less liable to catch cold than one who loads down her body with heavy clothing.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling out and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 708.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The late Sir William Preece was once the victim of a humorous interlude at a public dinner in connection with the National Telephone Company. One of the speakers had referred to him as "the Demosthenes of Electricity," and when his turn came to speak, the toastmaster, evidently under the impression that this was an official title astonished the company by crying, "Silence, if you please, for the Demosthenes."

The Barcelona Opera House authorities have invoked the rotation of the earth on its axis to justify a performance announced for 11 p. m., on December 31, apparently one hour before the expiration of the copyright. The contention is that 11 p. m. at Barcelona is midnight in Germany, as Spain uses Greenwich time and Germany middle European time. It is a nice point, but it is doubtful whether the lawyers might not decide that if such time refinements are to be permitted, they will have to be based on real, and not artificial, time differences. In which case Barcelona could only anticipate Bayreuth by thirty-eight minutes; and to be on the safe side the Barcelona performance had better be timed to commence not earlier than 11.22 p. m., on New Year's Eve.

The ex-Medical Officer of the City of London, who retired recently on a pension after over forty years' work in the municipal cause has since then entered as a law student and sought admission to the Bar. Mail week saw his name among the successful entrants for the examination in Constitutional Law.

Not long ago a couple of Army officers made their debut as variety performers in circumstances which provoked a good deal of very pointed comment. Now the ranks are following the lead. Two men, billed as late of the 21st Lancers, and described as "the Royal military athletes," are giving a sensational swordsmanship display—

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Signor Giolitti, who has obtained a substantial majority for his party as a result of the General Election in Italy, wears the Collar of the Annunziata, and is, therefore a "cousin of the King," but in private life is one of the simplest of men. According to common report, he was last year offered a dukedom, but declined the honour. An Italian Minister is exempt from the burden of social ceremonies, and can devote himself entirely to the work of his office. For the past fifteen years Signor Giolitti has been in office, with only very brief intervals, and since the despatch of the ultimatum to Turkey, in September, 1911, has practically combined the work of Foreign Secretary with that of Minister of the Interior and Premier; yet his official income is less than £1,000 a year. Fortunately, he has no expensive tastes, a spell of gardening and a game of billiards being his favourite recreations.

Something must be done before long, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to that triangular brass let into the roadway at Marble Arch which indicates the site of the ancient gallows known as Tyburn Tree, demolished in 1759. Of the traffic going east along Oxford-street and north up Edgware-road, hardly a motor-bus misses it—and the wear and tear has caused a part of it to sink and become loosened. Curiously enough, though the memorial, a thing quite unique in all London, is of brass, it is described on the explanatory tablet fixed to Hyde Park railings as a "stone."

Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, who has just presented £50,000 to the nation for the training of boys, belongs to a family which has long been settled in Kent. His uncle and father went out to Australia in the early days of the Colony, and Sir Robert was for many years a prominent figure in public life in New South Wales. He sat for Monaro in two Parliaments. It is some years now since he returned to England to live, and not long ago he purchased Holme Lacey, Herefordshire, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Chesterfield.

Probably the feat which afforded the late Sir Horace Rumbold most satisfaction in his career was the concoction—for a short-lived society paper, "Echoes of the Clubs"—of an imaginary despatch from Prince Gortchakov, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the British Government. This was reproduced as a genuine document in so many Continental papers that the Russian Chancellerie deemed it advisable to publish an official denial of its authenticity in the "Journal de St. Petersburg."

In 1869—six years after the publication of his *jeu d'esprit*—Sir Horace was appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and was then twitted by the Prince on the counterfeit production. "He recurred to the subject whenever we met," relates Sir Horace, "so one day I took the drafts of my composition with me, and read out to him these audacious fabrications of mine. The chancellor listened attentively . . . and when I had done, said, "J'aurais signé cela des deux mains."

"Gil Blas" relates that Mr. Edison recently asked a secretary who had been working all day to oblige him by staying on for a moment or two to take down "a few notes" on a new invention which the scientist was developing. Edison walks fast up and down the room while dictating. He had done this for some time when he turned to the table and found the secretary with his head upon it fast asleep. Looking over his shoulder at his notes, Mr. Edison exclaimed, "Why, he fell asleep almost as soon as I started talking at eight o'clock, and I must have dictated for an hour." Then he looked up at the clock. Forgetful in his enthusiasm, the inventor had been dictating to an unconscious secretary from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has made a wide leap from Rome in taking the great Catherine as the text for his new play, and it may be noted that Catherine herself might have claimed some of Mr. Shaw's laurels, for did she not foreshadow Mr. Shaw with his Antony play, when, among a multitude of other dramatic works, she wrote one "after the manner of Shakespeare"! Her pamphlets should not be forgotten nor her patriotic love of controversy when she set out to reply, at even greater length, to the three bulky quartos of the author of the "Voyage en Siberie." Certainly Mr. Shaw will need all his canvas to do justice to the German Princess who ruled Russia for more than thirty years.

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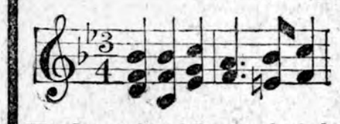
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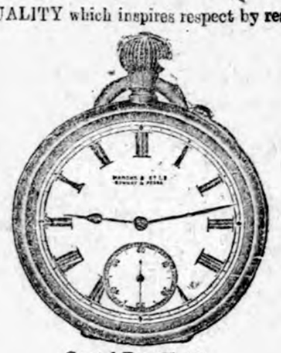

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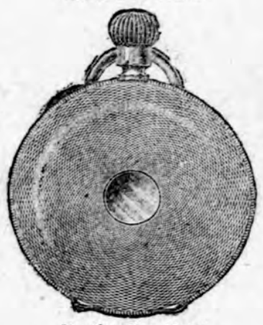

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NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

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